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Africa Redeemed; or, the Means of her Relief illustrated by the Growth and Prospects of Liberia. Nisbets.

The Western Coast of Africa, comprising Suggestions on the best means of exterminating the Slave Trade. By William Fox. Aylott and Jones.

THERE is every appearance of a crisis having been at length reached in the history of the slave trade and of the civilization of Africa. For some years the consumption throughout the world of articles chiefly the produce of slave-labour, has been rapidly overtaking the limit of possible production. The supply is no longer adequate to the demand. Without entering upon any statistical details, we can, in a few sentences, state the general bearings of the subject, and point out the combination of circumstances by which the present state of matters has been brought about. First, as to the article of cotton. The annual increase in the growth in the United States is not much more than the increase of the slave population, the ratio of which is only three per cent. yearly. The increasing demand everywhere advances in a more rapid ratio. In America alone, in consequence of the greater increase of population in free than in slave states, the chief part of the increase is being absorbed. In a very few years the whole increase of supply from the United States will be required for home consumption and for the continent of Europe. Meanwhile the demand for the British market is steadily increasing at about the rate of 7,000,000 lbs. yearly, or more than a fifth of the estimated possible increase of American supply. The increasing demand for the fast multiplying population of the free states, together with what is required for other countries where factories have been established, will soon leave little available surplus for the British market. With this must be taken into account the growing demand for cotton fabrics over the world as the invariable result of extending civilization. For supplying foreign nations, as well as for home and colonial use, it is now generally felt that we must look elsewhere than to the United States for sufficient supply of the raw material, if the cotton manufacture of England is to retain its present position. The same process is going on with regard to another chief slave produce—coffee. The consumption has been increasing at a rate far surpassing the present increase of production in slave countries. Brazil now supplies more than two-fifths of the whole amount of coffee consumed, and cultivates it at a cost estimated a third less than other countries. Only by a corresponding increase of slaves imported can the increased supply be obtained. So long as the slave trade is kept in check by foreign intervention, it is certain that elsewhere than from Brazil must the world's extending market be supplied. It is only by desperate efforts that a sufficient importation of fresh slaves has kept the supply up to the present mark. The facilities for this nefarious trade are not likely to be greater in future years, and the deficient production would already be felt, were it not for the enormous extent to which the adulteration of coffee is carried. But at all events, at no distant period, without great changes in the commercial world, there will be an inadequate

supply of two of the leading staples upon which slave-labour is employed. One great result to which this tends, will be the encouragement of free labour and the cultivation of the necessary crops in countries where slavery cannot be now introduced. To those who are anxiously looking abroad for the means of placing our cotton manufactures in a condition of greater security, India, as we have already shown, (*ante* p. 453.) and Australia offer various attractions. The object of the little volumes, whose titles are prefixed to this paper, is to gain greater attention to Africa as the field to which, both on moral and commercial grounds, philanthropists and politicians may look at the present crisis. A few words on both publications may, we trust, obtain for them the notice of some who are interested in the subjects of which they severally treat.

The book entitled 'Africa Redeemed,' is a reprint of an American work, 'The New Republic,' and contains an historical and statistical account of the now independent State of Liberia. From other sources information is collected, by which the condition of the country at the present time is laid before the English public. Without referring to the early history and progress of the colony, of which the volume contains a most interesting narrative, the following facts are worthy of being noted:—The Liberian Republic now extends from Sherbro' Island, 100 miles S.E. of Sierra Leone, in lat. $7^{\circ} 23'$ N. and long. $12^{\circ} 31'$ W., to the San Pedro River, in lat. $4^{\circ} 44'$ N. long. $6^{\circ} 38'$ W., a coast line of about 500 miles. Since the demolition of the Galinas factories and barracoons by Captains Denman and Dunlop, many native chiefs have incorporated their tribes with the Liberian people, and the population under President Roberts amounts to at least 250,000. Among the newly annexed tribes there is, of course, much darkness and barbarism; but all are under the enlightened and liberal laws of the state. On one point only we particularize these laws, in consequence of our lately having noticed Commander Forbes' book on Dahomey, in which he charges the Liberians with buying and selling slaves. Captain Dunlop, who has been much in Liberia during the past three years, in a letter eulogising the new Republic and her President says, "I am perfectly satisfied that no such thing as domestic slavery exists in any shape among the citizens of the Republic; and their laws most strictly prohibit slave-dealing and slavery in all its phases." Captain Denman also says, that "no foundation existed for these charges;" and Sir C. Hotham recommends Liberia to the confidence of the British Government. It is also stated in this volume that Commander Forbes had never visited Monrovia. These testimonies do at least satisfy us that it can only have been in some private way that any semblance of domestic slavery had existed so as to give countenance to this injurious report. We remember well the violent opposition to the American Colonization Society, when the West India emancipation was agitated, the object of Liberia being represented as a safety-valve for the dangerously increasing free coloured people of the United States. This feeling is now removed, and English philanthropists acknowledge the disinterested and enlightened policy of the founders of the African Republic. The volume before us closes with a letter from Martin Farquhar Tupper, written when lately in America, in which he says—

"I cannot but apprehend, from a careful examination of the true merits of the case, that Liberia possesses higher claims upon us, as an efficient protector of aboriginal rights, than she has hitherto had credit for. When we recollect how the native tribes have become degraded and oppressed by the long continuance of the slave trade, and take into account the difficulty of elevating them in morals and religion, through the instrumentality of the white man, who so rarely escapes the effects of the African climate, Liberia cannot but be regarded as a most important auxiliary, tending to the self-development of the native people who come within the influence of their Christian example. Deeming the success of this interesting people important in promoting the cheap production of free-labour, cotton, coffee, sugar, and other tropical growths, I am impelled to offer the hints in this letter, in hope that attention may be drawn to the capabilities of the country in this respect, not less than to those of the emigrant population from America, to turn them to profitable account."

Altogether our impression of the condition and prospects of the new Republic is most favourable, reminding us of one of the early Puritan colonies; and with the printing-presses, newspapers, churches, and schools already in active operation, we have little fear for its future progress. We do not form our opinion from American accounts only,—all the officers of the African squadron who know the country speak highly in its praise; and though Prince Joinville was amused when the authorities declined the offer of exchanging salutes because it happened to be Sunday, he and his countrymen expressed their surprise and satisfaction at what they witnessed on their visit to Monrovia.

The suggestions of Mr. Fox on the suppression of the slave trade are worthy of careful attention. We lately noticed, with high commendation, his larger work on 'Missions in Western Africa,' in which he showed himself an enterprising traveller and intelligent writer, as well as a useful missionary. The various topics of the present pamphlet are classed under three general heads, under each of which he gives a detailed account of his observations and views:—

"The writer most respectfully, but earnestly, calls the attention of her Majesty's government, of the Christian public, and of the United Churches of Great Britain, to the following brief suggestions—

"1st. That an additional number of small British posts and settlements should be immediately erected and established on different parts of the coast of Africa.

"2nd. He would strongly urge the continuance of the African squadron.

"3rd. He would recommend a considerable augmentation and multiplication of Protestant mission-stations."

With most of what is said on the first and third of these points we agree, only we would insist that, except in the case of volunteers, the agency employed should be coloured men in English pay. The disastrous results of the last Niger expedition ought to prevent the employment of European agency as far as possible on service on shore. It is different with the coast service, the danger as well as the expense of which has been greatly exaggerated. Mr. Fox's statements entirely corroborate the last able Report of the House of Lords, the drawing up of which is ascribed to the Bishop of Oxford. The establishment of two additional forts between the Gambia and Sierra Leone; two or three more between Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, and five or six from thence, to the tropic of Capricorn would be sufficient:—

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"A small fort would cost a mere trifle; and if it were garrisoned with a hundred black soldiers from the West Indies, or liberated Africans, who might be obtained on the coast; these, under half a dozen European officers, would be quite sufficient to afford ample protection to the honest and fair trader in his commercial pursuits, and would prove a considerable check to the slave dealers. In addition to the military officers connected with these establishments, it would be desirable to have a civil governor, or British consul, whose chief business it would be to cultivate a friendly feeling with the native chiefs in their respective localities, by entering into treaties with them to disown the slave trade. By the cultivation of the soil, and the introduction of lawful commerce, the wants of the people would be supplied, habits of industry fostered, and the temptation to the inhuman traffic would be in a great measure removed. It is a fact which deserves to be noticed, that wherever British settlements have been planted in Africa, the slave trade has been stopped."

The arguments adduced by Mr. Fox for efficiently maintaining the African squadron, we consider as of much importance at the present time. To abandon the enterprise would be not only dishonourable to Great Britain, but would be fatal to the prospects of Africa at the very crisis of her destiny. We adverted at the beginning of this article to the nicely-balanced condition at this moment of the commercial supply and demand for slave produce, and stated that only by desperate efforts has the increase of the slave population been kept up to meet the rapidly enlarging market of the free world. By vigorously checking the slave-trade these efforts will be thoroughly hindered, and thus the extension of free labour will be only a question of time and of selection of locality. It is remarkable that the principles of political economy, working through the ordinary laws of commerce and of population, should thus effect what physical force and moral influence have long been aiming to achieve. These laws, by which human affairs are governed, though more complicated, are as certain in their results as the laws of nature. By their operation, the doom of the slave-trade is at hand. To meddle with the African squadron would be a most mischievous interference, and a blunder financially as well as morally. As Lord Brougham remarked in presenting the last petition on the subject, "It would be to undo all that had been hitherto done, by listening to the advice of the pedantic economists, who were pennywise and pound foolish." Only one painful consideration is suggested by his Lordship's sarcastic remark, that, in the existing balance of political parties in England, the interest of some whose influence cannot be defied, is at present the main hinderance to the more decided and effectual interference of the British Government. One of the cabinet ministers lately remarked to an individual interested in the question, "We could soon break up the slave-trade, by keeping up the African squadron and extending the blockade to Rio and Cuba, but what are we to do with the Manchester people?" It is painful to feel that the interest of those whose chief object is 'a regular supply of raw material,' come whence it may, stands in the way of what would tend so much to national honour and human progress. But it is satisfactory also to know that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are now in earnest turning their attention to the fields best adapted for free-labour produce, and the free states of Western Africa are worthy of being considered in their inquiry.

Hurry-graphs; or, Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from Life. By N. Parker Willis. Bohn.

In the Great Exhibition are sundry specimens of sham jewels that sparkle infinitely more brilliantly than the Koh-i-noor. The mock emeralds are especially worthy of note, since they do not merely rival their archetypes in greenness, but equal them in the profusion of small flaws that intersperse their interior. In the imitation of these flaws lies their great merit; their inventors confidently appeal to their defects as exquisite proofs of their excellencies. It is only by use of the knife that we can detect the deception. The sharp steel quails before the true gem, but scores the shining surface of the false one. Nevertheless, the deceit is so ingenious that we cannot but admire and forget the worthlessness of the objects when we are delighted with their beauty.

The literature of the United States abounds in such mock jewels—little books of wonderful sparkle, but very common substance. A few cases of them, exhibited as gems of American productions, would have lighted up the dusky solitudes extending to the right and left of the gigantic canvas eagle, holding the pasteboard banner that sweeps so proudly across the eastern extremity of the Crystal Palace. Emerson might be shown in a case by himself as an imitation mountain of light, and N. Parker Willis in a little vial, or, more appropriately, in a caoutchouc cup, as a composition spinelle. The book before us would serve for a specimen.

Why a volume of used-up newspaper leaders should have been reprinted in England it would be difficult to divine, were we not in the habit of travelling by rail, and inspecting the stalls covered with bright green and glowing yellow books that decorate the principal stations. Railway readers are a class of book-eaters not exceedingly discriminating nor difficult to amuse. The size, price, texture, and colour of the 'Hurry-graphs' proclaim that for them the volume is intended. They will not be disappointed with their purchase, and, by skipping occasional rubbish, will derive an hour or two's pleasure from the intense smartness and astounding Americanisms of Mr. N. Parker Willis. The best part of the book consists of letters descriptive of rambles in New England and elsewhere; they contain occasional glimpses of out-of-the-way people, places, and habits, that are new and amusing. The following picture of an unheard-of locality is an example:—

"Walton sits on a knee of the Delaware, with mountains folding it in like the cup of a water-lily. As I heard a man say yesterday, 'they have so much land here that they had to stand some of it on edge'; but these upright mountain-sides are so regularly and beautifully overlapped, each half-hidden by another, that the horizon, scolloped by the summits upon the sky, is like nothing so much as the beautiful thing I speak of—the rim of the water-lily's cup when half-blown. Steep as these leafy enclosures are, however, the valley is a mile across, and the hundred rich farms on its meadows are interlaced by a sparkling brook, which, though but a nameless tributary to the full river below, is as large as the English Avon. I breakfasted this morning on its trout, and a stream with such fish in it, I think, should be voted a baptism.

"Walton has shed its first teeth—is old enough, that is to say, for the stumps to have rotted out—and of course it has a charm which belongs to few places so off the thoroughfares of travel. It was found and farmed early, say seventy years ago—the settlers who appreciated its beauties and ad-

vantages, leaving eighty miles of wilderness behind them. I may as well say, here, by the way, to enable you to 'spot' it, that it is about eighty miles west of Catskill, and as far south of Utica. Until the opening of the Erie Rail-road, its produce reached market only by a heavy drag over the mountains to the Hudson, and, as it lay upon no route, northward or southward, it has remained, like an unvisited island of culture in a sea of forest. With so small a population the numberless brooks in its neighbourhood are still primitively full of trout, its woods full of deer and game, and the small lakes in the mountains still abounding with pickerel and smaller fish. The necessities of life are very cheap, delicious butter a shilling a pound, for instance, and other things in proportion. What a place to come and live in, on a small income!

"Owing to a very sweet reason, (as sweet as sugar,) the meadows about Walton are studded, like an English park, with single trees of great beauty—the sugar-maples having been economically left standing for their sap, by the settlers and their descendants. You can fancy how much this adds to the beauty of a landscape free from stumps, and richly cultivated up to the edges of the wilderness. In fact, Walton looks hardly American to me. The river and its mountains are like the Rhine, and the fields have an *old-country look*, free from the *rawness* of most of our rural scenery. You see I am in love with the place, but, barring that I see it in June, with its crops all waving and its leaves and flowering trees all amorously adolescent, I picture it as I think you will find it.

"How the Delaware gets out of this valley, without being poured over the horizon, is one of the riddles with which the eye plagues itself in looking down upon it from the hills. It apparently runs straight up to the side of the mountain, and, but for the swift current, you would take what is visible of its course to be a miniature lake. The roads on its banks, and in every direction out from Walton, are the best of country roads, and there are enough of them to offer every desirable variety in drives—this (take notice!) being an *inestimable advantage* in a country-place, and one which should be inquired into before a man settles himself with expectation of pleasure in country life. Horses enlarge one's daily world from two miles square to twenty—where the roads are varied and tolerable."

Cape Cod is better known; it, or rather its name, stands out so prominently on the map, that most people have heard of it. The manner of Mr. Willis's journey thither is vividly described:—

"With a charming pair of horses and a most particularly native Cape driver, we started, after our breakfast at Orleans, to skirt the full petticoat which Massachusetts Bay drops southward from the projecting head of Cape Ann. The thirty miles to the point of the Cape was one day's work. An hour or so on our way we stopped to see the blown-down trunk of a pear-tree brought over from England by Governor Prince, which had borne fruit for two hundred and twenty years. It lay in an orchard, at the rear of a house as old as itself, and the present tenant sells its branches for relics. The direction of our driver, when we stopped before the door, may perhaps be usefully recorded as a guide to travellers, and I will try to spell it strictly after his unmitigated Cape pronunciation:—'Git r-aight a-out, and step r-aight r-aound; it's the back p-a-irt of the h-a-ouse.' The letter *a*, in the native dialect, seems to fill a place like the 'bread at discretion' in a French bill of fare; and I was struck also with an adroit way they have of giving point to a remark by emphasizing unexpected words. This same driver, for instance, when we commented upon the worn and overworked look of the middle-aged females whom we met upon the road, replied, (and his voice sounded as if it came up through his nose and out at his eyes,) 'Y-a-es! they must work OR die!'

"Around most of the dwellings, along on this shore of the Cape, there is neither tree nor shrub, and this gives to their houses an out-of-door look that is singularly cheerless. One ship on an ocean

horizon could not look more lonely. Even the greenness of the poor grass around the cottage is partly lost to them, for they cover it thinly with dead brush, literally to keep the soil from blowing away—so light and thin is the surface of loam upon this peninsula of sand.

"Lying between the Atlantic and the stormy Bay so well known as the nose of the bellows of Newfoundland, it is probably but a bridge of wind for the greater portion of the year. A few apple-trees, which we saw in one place, told the story—the branches all growing horizontally from near the root, and sticking so close to the ground that a sheep could scarcely pass under them."

The following astounding account of the Sawkill Falls could have been concocted only on the other side of the Atlantic, and is a delicious example of newspaper bombast:—

"My ear, presently, caught the roll of a low, heavy, suppressed thunder, (a deep-down sound, like the basso's, whose voice was in his boots,) and I felt at once rewarded for my pains—an anthem with an under-tone like that, being, of course, well worth the coming to hear. An increasing spray-moisture in the air, like a messenger sent out to bring me in, led me up an ascent to the right, and, with but a little more opposition by the invidious and exclusive birches and hemlocks, I 'stood in the presence.'

"If you can imagine a cathedral floor sunk suddenly to the earth's centre—its walls and organ-pipes elongated with it, and its roof laid open to the sky—the platform on which I stood might be the pulpit left hanging against one of the columns whose bases were lost sight of in the darkness below; and the fall might represent the organ, directly in face of the pulpit, whose notes had been deepened in proportion to its downward elongation. From above, the water issues apparently out of the cleft-open side of a deep well in the mountain top, and at the bottom it disappears into a subterranean passage apparently unexplorable, the hollow roar of which sounds like a still heavier fall, in the un-plummeted abysses out of sight. With what you can see of the depth, and what you can conjecture of the profundity by the abyssmal roar, you might fancy the earth's axis had gone through here perpendicularly, on a tunnel laid open by lightning, and that the river, like Paul Pry, had 'just dropped in.' Indeed, anything more like a mile of a river galvanized to stand suddenly on end, I never saw.

"With the aid of roots, overhanging branches, and ledges of rock, I descended to the basin of the fall, and, truly, the look upwards was a sight to remember. The glittering curve at the top of the cascade was like the upper round of Jacob's ladder resting against the sky—(the ascending and descending angels, of course, draped in muslin for the summer, like statuary protected from the flies)—and so dark were the high walls around, that it seemed night where I stood, with the light coming only from one bright spot radiating downwards. I endeavoured to penetrate the dark chasm from which comes the subterranean music, but it looked to be rather a doubtful experiment, and having no friend there 'to write my obituary notice,' I deferred the attempt till I could make it in some sort of company."

Mr. Willis portrays men and women in the same startling style. Witness this portrait of an American poetess:—

"Miss Sarah J. Clarke, the authoress of the 'Greenwood Leaves'—('Grace Greenwood' by *nom de plume*)—is a young lady, of perhaps eighteen, born, with the Ohio, at Pittsburgh, and destined, like this her foster river, to have had a sufficiently distinct and important existence of her own, before merging her name in her destined Mississippi. In personal appearance, she is more like an Andalusian than a child of the Alleghanies—her large Spanish eyes, oval outline of face, and clear brunette complexion, looking to be of a nativity warmer and nearer the equator than the cold Blue Ridge—and, with her tall person, and fondness for horses and open air exercise, there seems a persistence of Nature in making her as much a personal as she is

a mental exception to the latitude she lives in. Miss Clarke will pardon this flesh and blood introduction to our readers, when she remembers that there is a stage of progress, in the path to fame, where the awarding public insist upon knowing how looks the one on whom they are bestowing so much; and the freedom we have taken is our unavoidable recognition of her now owing that debt to the curiosity of admiration."

The latter part of the book is occupied by criticisms on American society, more astonishing than admirable, yet curious enough on account of the Yankee notions with which they abound.

Addresses presented to Lord Denman, and his Lordship's Answers; with the Proceedings on his first Accession to Office. Printed by Order of the Corporation of the City of London.

THIS little volume, which has not been printed for sale, has an historical interest that will outlast thousands of works of greater pretensions. It is seldom that the language of compliment is the language of truth, but the homage offered to Lord Denman on his retirement from the bench was as genuine as the merit which called it forth. All men felt that the abstract idea which we frame of what befits a Lord Chief Justice of England was personified in him, and that he was pre-eminent, even among his illustrious predecessors, for the consistency, courage, and integrity of his career. The public character, who mounts the steps which lead to dignity amid congratulations and huzzas, not unusually descends them in silence and solitude. But fellow-judges, barristers, grand juries, and corporations, would not suffer Lord Denman to depart without wishing him farewell—without telling him that he had won their admiration and love, and that they saw him retire with a regret which could only be equalled by their esteem. The addresses presented to him on the occasion, with his own graceful and touching replies, are here printed by order of the Corporation of London, who rightly conceived that the best tribute to their former Common Serjeant were the plaudits which followed the Lord Chief Justice when he finally quitted the exalted seat he had so long adorned. High place makes virtue conspicuous, but does not create it, and Lord Denman, in scarlet and ermine, was not more inflexibly upright and independent than Mr. Denman in his stuff gown. If some lose the game by an over-anxiety to win, there are others who win by unworthy arts. He sought from the first the popularity which follows, and not that which is run after, and seemed to have no other end in existence than to do his duty to his country and his clients. He must have counted the cost when he undertook the defence of Queen Caroline, and been aware that he shut the door of promotion on himself for the life of George IV. That in this instance the sandal tree should scent the axe which cut it was not to be expected, and the king to the last considered the advocates of his consort to be the enemies of himself. But the Common Council of London hastened to testify their esteem, and presented Mr. Denman with the freedom of the city in 1821, and elected him Recorder in 1822. Sir James Mackintosh, in allusion to the appointment, spoke in his 'Life of Sir Thomas More,' 'of the happy times when London had the honour to number the Holts and the Denmans among her legal advisers.' Lord Denman, in his

parting address to the Corporation, refers back to this compliment with pride—with pride that his name should be coupled with that of Holt, who was always, he says, the object of his unbounded admiration, and by whose great example he had endeavoured to regulate his judicial course. The preference for Holt, whom he elsewhere calls the most illustrious of all the chief magistrates of England, is eminently characteristic. The admirer of genius would assign the palm to Lord Mansfield, the rival of Chatham in the senate, and without an equal at the bar or on the bench; the venerator of legal learning, such as that dull Serjeant—

"Who shook his head at Murray as a wit," might fix upon Coke, but the high-minded Denman singles out the intrepid and virtuous Holt. He was indeed a vast change from the brutal Jeffries, whose only emblem of justice was the sword. During the total eclipse of the sun in the South of France in 1842, there prevailed among the gazers, when the orb of night had quenched the beams of the orb of day, a solemn, an awful, an oppressive silence. But when the moon passed on, and the first cheering ray again burst forth, there arose from that vast assembled multitude one universal involuntary shout of joy. Just such was the gloom in the dark reign of James II., when the courts of justice were courts of oppression, and the administrators of the law were the tools of a tyrant,—just such the enthusiasm when these unscrupulous instruments were driven out of the temple by William III., and the Holts and the Somerses were installed in their stead. It must have been an additional satisfaction that self-denying integrity had met its reward,—that Haman should be hanged upon the gallows he had prepared for Mordecai, and Mordecai be promoted to Haman's place. So it proved also in the case of Target, who basely declined to defend Louis XVI., and of Tronchet, who nobly discharged the duty. Napoleon dismissed the first from the presidency of the Tribunal of Cassation, that he might appoint the second to the post. So, also, the tide turned in Lord Denman's favour, and after having to all appearance been stranded by the waves, they suddenly floated him to the fullest fortune. He surpassed expectation. His fine figure, his dignified manners, his classic language, his graceful elocution, his immovable impartiality, showed to fresh advantage in his lofty office. He even avoided the danger most to be feared in men of his stamp, who, when the current sets strong in a particular direction, are apt, from a scrupulous integrity, to put the helm too far the other way. Charles II. complained of this weakness in Sir Matthew Hale, for owing to his jealousy for the rights of the subject, it was impossible for the sovereign to obtain justice in his court. Nothing of the sort was to be seen in Lord Denman. While resisting power with calmness and spirit, he was never unjust to it from the apprehension that he might be unduly generous. But it is not enough that the Chief Justice of a court should hold his own learning at the service of the public. The puisne judges, though his inferiors in station, are often his equals, and sometimes his superiors in legal acquirements. To win their esteem, to encourage their assistance, to secure a cordial co-operation instead of a hostile rivalry, is a duty to the suitors. How well Lord Denman discharged this portion of his functions is attested by the letter his brother judges addressed him with

the present of an inkstand. They expressed their gratitude for his uniform kindness, for his hearty acceptance of their aid, for the delightful friendliness, without change or diminution, which had shed a peculiar charm on their private intercourse. They hoped still to be permitted the pleasure from time to time, and to retain that place in his affection with which they believed he had hitherto honoured them. Lord Denman, in his reply, acknowledged his obligations to them in the handsomest terms, and added his confidence that their friendship would continue through life. "The remainder of mine," he said, "would be a blank without it." We are accustomed to see the judges in their robes, in all the state and solemnity of office. It is both pleasant and affecting to catch this glimpse of their private life, and to picture them mingling together in easy conversation and confidential familiarity.

"How blest is he who crowns with friends like these
A youth of labour with an age of ease;"

and there is not an individual but would re-echo from his heart the language addressed to Lord Denman by his brother judges;— "Long may you be spared peacefully and happily to adorn and enjoy the leisure which you have earned so well."

Application of Electro-magnetism to Locomotion on Railways, and to the Transmission of Motive Force. By Messrs. Amberger, J. Niklès, and Cassal. Paris: Baily, Diory, and Co.

To make the wheel of a locomotive engine sufficiently adhere to, or, as it is technically and expressively termed, bite the rail over which it is to roll, as it was the earliest imagined obstacle to the realization of the idea of railway locomotion, so it still remains, under certain circumstances, an impediment to its complete and unrestricted practical development. Accordingly, mechanicians have long occupied themselves with endeavouring to increase this force of adhesion, or, in plain terms, the friction between the rail and the wheel, whereby continued progression is rendered possible, and without which the power of the engine would be spent upon the useless work of making the wheel spin round about its own centre, instead of turning about the points of its circumference as they successively come into contact with the rail. The common notion of friction is of a force which prevents the motion of bodies. This is a mistake. The effect of friction is only to equalize the motion between the points of bodies which are in contact; it cannot act to prevent or impede rolling; on the contrary, it always tends to produce rolling where this is possible, converting sliding into rolling, as in the case of a common carriage-wheel, and rotation into rolling, as in the case of a locomotive engine. The impediment to rolling, which our professed treatises on mechanics most absurdly call friction of rolling, cannot without a contradiction in terms be attributed to that tangential molecular force between surfaces in contact to which the name of friction is properly applied; such impediment can only be the result of flexure in the surface of the body pressed upon, or a change of shape in the pressing body, or it may even be supposed to result in degree from some slight oblique molecular action between the particles of the two bodies a little in advance of their point of contact, but not possibly or conceivably from friction, as commonly defined and understood.

We feel that we are doing the student and the practical world good service in pointing out to condemnation the prevalent error in this point, which, servilely copied and adopted by one writer from and after another, tends to obscure all just conception of the part which friction plays in its important character as an agent of locomotion.

The efforts of mechanicians to increase the adhesion sufficiently to enable trains to run up inclines exceeding a certain degree of steepness, have not hitherto been attended with the desired success. It occurred to MM. Amberger and Cassal that the powers of physical science ought to be had recourse to before the solution of the problem could be pronounced impossible.

They laid their views before M. Niklès, one of the joint authors of the little pamphlet before us, and who appears to have succeeded in effecting the end in view by an apparatus equally simple and ingenious. In order to increase the adhesion the pressure must be increased. To increase the pressure without increasing the weight of the mass to be moved—this is the problem which M. Niklès has most elegantly resolved. As a parallel instance, everybody is aware that to prevent a piece of ice slipping between his fingers he squeezes it close between them, thereby increasing the friction, which alone prevents the body falling by increasing the pressure.

So to come nearer home to the application of M. Niklès' idea—any one who has ever played with a horseshoe magnet must have experienced a sense of resistance in sliding the keeper over the poles of the magnet, this friction or horizontal force of adhesion being, according to the invariable law which regulates its amount, proportional to the pressure (here the result of attraction) between the surfaces in contact. M. Niklès has contrived to convert every point of the wheel of a locomotive as it comes in contact with the rail into an artificial magnet, and thus obtains the requisite adhesion. The details of the construction may be studied in the original memoir, but a very few words will suffice to make the principle clear and intelligible.

A galvanic coil with a battery attached, rigidly connected with the fixed parts of the carriage, surrounds horizontally the lower part of the wheel close to the rail, so that the wheel turns freely inside and without touching the coil. Accordingly, the lower part of the wheel may be compared with a bar of soft iron in the midst of an electro-helix—it becomes magnetic, and thus, without any increase of weight, the pressure, and consequently the adhesion, may be increased at will.

It may seem surprising that so simple an application of an universally known law should not have been previously brought into use. The idea of applying some such principle is not, however, altogether new, having been thrown out, as a suggestion, some years back, by one of the Webers—but no one before M. Niklès appears to have thought of reducing it to practice by actual experiment.

Each pair of wheels is of course subject to the action of a single circuit, the two ends of which are brought together at the axletree. We do not distinctly gather from the memoir the position or mode of attachment of the battery, nor does this much signify. It is sufficient to see, in the words of our author, that the new system of producing adhesion consists essentially in transforming the locomotive into one huge electro-magnet. The influence of the

current, practically speaking, is confined to that part of the surface which is comprised within it; the magnetism above the coil or bobbin rapidly decreases, and becomes insensible long before reaching the extremity of the wheel most remote from the rail. The velocity of the rotation is found not to interfere with the evolution of the magnetic force, and the law of the proportionality of the friction to the pressure is strictly maintained. Our authors state that the adhesion is unaffected by the state of the rails, whether they be dry or wet, and that thus their magnetised wheels are placed beyond the reach of atmospheric changes. We confess to experiencing a great difficulty in conceiving this result to be possible. By means of a handle, the magnetism can be turned off and on at will, and thus an electro-break, possessing a great advantage over the break-jacks in use, in not interfering with the rotation of the wheels, is brought into play, depending for its efficacy upon the power, capable of being called into instantaneous exercise, of making the rail smooth or adhesive at the discretion of the engine driver.

It is singular enough that the accident of the rails being of iron should have admitted of the possibility of such an application as we have been endeavouring to describe, and which we are inclined to believe must work most important changes in our railway system. The experiments have not been confined to models, but have been conducted on a great scale, and with perfect success, under the superintendence of an officer of engineers holding a high position in the practical administration of railway affairs in France, and who, we are given to understand, is so completely satisfied with the results, that he has embarked a large part of his fortune in promoting the undertaking.

To show the importance of their invention in enabling trains to surmount steep inclines, our authors write:—

"Avec seize piles à charbon prismatique en opérant sur des roues de locomotives de 1.10 mètre de diamètre et sur une pente de 200 mètres par mètre (an ascent of one in five), nous obtenons avec des roues non surchargées une aimantation qui produit 450 kilogrammes d'adhérence, représentant en moyenne 4500 kilogrammes de surcharge."

The same principle may be applied with equal facility to the transmission of motion in machinery. Various attempts have been made to replace in certain cases the action of toothed wheels by rubbing wheels or cones; the latter are not unfrequently employed, but they will not serve when the power to be transmitted is at all considerable; and the experiments that have been made with disks or pulleys of iron under strong compression have been obliged to be abandoned on account of the enormous loss of force entailed. Now, the necessary adhesion can easily be obtained upon M. Niklès' method, by inclosing the wheels which are to act upon one another by friction, each near the point of contact, between two circular branches of the same fixed galvanic circuit, coiled in such a manner as to produce opposite kinds of magnetism in the two wheels, which will thus adhere with twice the force proportioned to the magnetism developed in each.

It would be of great importance to the purposes of marine navigation, especially in vessels fitted up with screw propellers, if this idea could be carried out, so as, among other advantages, to prevent the serious

inconvenience of the liability of the teeth to get broken or snapped off, when toothed wheels are employed in the transmission of the force from the engine to the screw, or other propelling parts.

As we were the first to introduce the name of M. Foucault to the notice of the English public, we have equal satisfaction in setting forth our honest conviction of the merits and claims to consideration of his no less ingenious fellow-countryman, M. Niklès, at whose hands we are inclined to anticipate that the railway world and the public will be found to have received not the least of the many valuable gifts which science has bestowed upon the practical arts.

The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, from Marathon to Waterloo. By E. S. Creasy. Bentley.

[Second Notice.]

THE second volume of this work will probably prove more interesting to the majority of readers than the first. It contains an account of the eight decisive battles of the modern world, which, according to Mr. Creasy, are—the battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066, by which the Normans became masters of England; Joan of Arc's victory over the English at Orleans, 1429; the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588; the battle of Blenheim, 1704; the battle of Pultowa, 1709, in which Charles XII. of Sweden was defeated by Peter the Great of Russia; the victory of the Americans over Burgoyne at Saratoga, 1777; the battle of Valmy, 1792, which saved the French Revolution; and the battle of Waterloo, 1815. Probably few writers would agree in drawing up a list of the 'decisive' battles of modern history; and we should be disposed to make one or two alterations in Mr. Creasy's enumeration. The battle of Leipsic, for instance, was more decisive of the fate of Napoleon than the battle of Waterloo; for if he had gained the latter, he could not long have stood against the immense masses of forces which were marching against him from every side. The battle of Naseby, too, which brought the civil war of England to a close, was pregnant with the most important results, not only for our own country, but for the whole civilized world. It cannot, however, be denied that the battles which Mr. Creasy has selected are some of the most important in modern history, and have exercised, and still continue to exercise, a mighty influence upon the whole of Europe.

Of the battle of Hastings, Mr. Creasy gives us an animated account, taken from the spirit-stirring words of the old chroniclers. The narrative is too long for our columns, but we may take the preparations of the Normans for the fight as a good specimen of the style:—

"Let us therefore suffer the old Norman chronicler to transport our imaginations to the fair Sussex scenery, north-west of Hastings, as it appeared on the morning of the fourteenth of October, seven hundred and eighty-five years ago. The Norman host is pouring forth from its tents; and each troop, and each company is forming fast under the banner of its leader. The Masses have been sung, which were finished betimes in the morning; the barons have all assembled round Duke William; and the duke has ordered that the army shall be formed in three divisions, so as to make the attack upon the Saxon position in three places. The duke stood on a hill where he could best see his men; the barons surrounded him, and he spake to them proudly. He told them how he trusted them, and how all that he gained should be theirs, and how sure he felt of conquest, for in

all the world there was not so brave an army, or such good men and true, as were then forming around him. Then they cheered him in turn, and cried out, 'You will not see one coward; none here will fear to die for love of you, if need be.' And he answered them, 'I thank you well. For God's sake spare not; strike hard at the beginning; stay not to take spoil; all the booty shall be in common, and there will be plenty for every one. There will be no safety in asking quarter or in flight; the English will never love or spare a Norman. Felons they were, and felons they are; false they were, and false they will be. * * *

"As the duke was speaking thus, and would yet have spoken more, William Fitz Osber rode up with his horse all coated with iron; 'Sire,' said he, 'we tarry here too long, let us all arm ourselves. *Allons! allons!*'

"Then all went to their tents and armed themselves as they best might; and the duke was very busy, giving every one his orders; and he was courteous to all the vassals, giving away many arms and horses to them. When he prepared to arm himself, he called first for his good hauberk, and a man brought it on his arm, and placed it before him, but in putting his head in, to get it on, he unawares turned it the wrong way, with the back part in front. He soon changed it, but when he saw that those who stood by were sorely alarmed, he said 'I have seen many a man who, if such a thing had happened to him, would not have borne arms, or entered the field the same day; but I never believed in omens, and I never will. I trust in God, for he does in all things his pleasure, and ordains what is to come to pass, according to his will. I have never liked fortune-tellers, nor believed in diviners; but I commend myself to our lady. Let not this mischance give you trouble. The hauberk which was turned wrong, and then set right by me, signifies that a change will arise out of the matter which we are now stirring. You shall see the name of duke changed into king. Yea, a king shall I be, who hitherto have been but duke.'"

The character of the Normans, and the important change which they effected in our country, are well described:—

"It was not merely by extreme valour and ready subordination to military discipline, that the Normans were pre-eminent among all the conquering races of the Gothic stock, but also by an instinctive faculty of appreciating and adopting the superior civilizations which they encountered. Thus Duke Rollo and his Scandinavian warriors readily embraced the creed, the language, the laws, and the arts which France, in those troubled and evil times with which the Capetian dynasty commenced, still inherited from Imperial Rome and Imperial Charlemagne. * * *

"So also in all chivalric feelings, in enthusiastic religious zeal, in almost idolatrous respect to females of gentle birth, in generous fondness for the nascent poetry of the time, in a keen intellectual relish for subtle thought and disputation, in a taste for architectural magnificence, and all courtly refinement and pageantry, the Normans were the Paladins of the world. Their brilliant qualities were sullied by many darker traits of pride, of merciless cruelty, and of brutal contempt for the industry, the rights and the feelings of all, whom they considered the lower classes of mankind.

"Their gradual blending with the Saxons softened these harsh and evil points of their national character, and in return they fired the duller Saxon mass with a new spirit of animation and power. As Campbell boldly expressed it, 'They high-mettled the blood of our veins.' Small had been the figure which England made in the world before the coming over of the Normans; and without them she never would have emerged from insignificance. The authority of Gibbon may be taken as decisive, when he pronounces that 'Assuredly England was a gainer by the Conquest.' And we may proudly adopt the comment of the Frenchman, Rapin, who, writing of the battle of Hastings more than a century ago, speaks of

the revolution effected by it as 'the first step by which England is arrived to that height of grandeur and glory we behold it in at present.'"

The romantic history of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, has been a favourite theme with some of our best modern writers; and we congratulate Mr. Creasy upon the success with which he has treated a subject adorned by the poetry of Schiller and Southey. His account of the capture of the fort of the Tourelles by the French, in consequence of which the English abandoned the siege of Orleans, is an animated picture:—

"Early in the morning of the seventh of May, some thousands of the best French troops in Orleans heard mass and attended the confessional by Joan's orders; and then crossing the river in boats, as on the preceding day, they assailed the bulwark of the Tourelles 'with light hearts and heavy hands.' But Gladysdale's men, encouraged by their bold and skilful leader, made a resolute and able defence. The Maid planted her banner on the edge of the fosse, and then springing down into the ditch she placed the first ladder against the wall, and began to mount. An English archer sent an arrow at her, which pierced her corslet and wounded her severely between the neck and shoulder. She fell bleeding from the ladder; and the English were leaping down from the wall to capture her, but her followers bore her off. She was carried to the rear, and laid upon the grass; her armour was taken off, and the anguish of her wound, and the sight of her blood, made her at first tremble and weep. But her confidence in her celestial mission soon returned: her patron saints seemed to stand before her, and re-assure her. She sat up and drew the arrow out with her own hands. Some of the soldiers who stood by wished to staunch the blood, by saying a charm over the wound; but she forbade them, saying, that she did not wish to be cured by unhallowed means. She had the wound dressed with a little oil, and then bidding her confessor come to her, she betook herself to prayer.

"In the meanwhile, the English in the bulwark of the Tourelles, had repulsed the oft-renewed efforts of the French to scale the wall. Dunois, who commanded the assailants, was at last disengaged, and gave orders for a retreat to be sounded. Joan sent for him and the other generals, and implored them not to despair. 'By my God,' she said to them, 'you shall soon enter in there. Do not doubt it. When you see my banner wave again up to the wall, to your arms again! the fort is yours. For the present, rest a little, and take some food and drink.' 'They did so,' says the old chronicler of the siege, 'for they obeyed her marvellously.' The faintness caused by her wound had now passed off, and she headed the French in another rush against the bulwark. The English, who had thought her slain, were alarmed at her re-appearance; while the French pressed furiously and fanatically forward. A Biscayan soldier was carrying Joan's banner. She had told the troops that directly the banner touched the wall, they should enter. The Biscayan waved the banner forward from the edge of the fosse, and touched the wall with it; and then all the French host swarmed madly up the ladders that now were raised in all directions against the English fort. At this crisis, the efforts of the English garrison were distracted by an attack from another quarter. The French troops who had been left in Orleans, had placed some planks over the broken arch of the bridge, and advanced across them to the assault of the Tourelles on the northern side. Gladysdale resolved to withdraw his men from the landward bulwark, and concentrate his whole force in the Tourelles themselves. He was passing for this purpose across the drawbridge that connected the Tourelles and the Tête-du-pont, when Joan, who by this time had scaled the wall of the bulwark, called out to him, 'Surrender, surrender to the King of Heaven. Ah, Glacidas, you have foully wronged me with your words, but I have great pity on your soul and the souls of your men. The

Englishman, disdainful of her summons was striding on across the drawbridge, when a cannon shot from the town carried it away, and Gladysdale perished in the water that ran beneath. After his fall, the remnant of the English abandoned all further resistance. Three hundred of them had been killed in the battle, and two hundred were made prisoners."

Mr. Creasy's remarks upon the character of "the truest heroine that the world has ever seen" deserve perusal:—

"If any person can be found in the present age who would join in the scoffs of Voltaire against the Maid of Orleans and the Heavenly Voices by which she believed herself inspired, let him read the life of the wisest and best man that the heathen nations produced. Let him read of the Heavenly Voice, by which Socrates believed himself to be constantly attended; which cautioned him on his way from the field of battle at Delium, and which from his boyhood to the time of his death visited him with unearthly warnings. Let the modern reader reflect upon this; and then, unless he is prepared to term Socrates either fool or impostor, let him not dare to deride or vilify Joan of Arc."

The history of the defeat of the Spanish Armada possesses an enduring interest for every Englishman. It is told by Mr. Creasy with his usual vigour and felicity of expression. The details of this memorable contest are familiar to all; but we may take as an example of Mr. Creasy's picturesque method of treating history, his account of the arrival of the news that the Spanish Armada had appeared off the English coast:—

"A match at bowls was being played, in which Drake and other high officers of the fleet were engaged, when a small armed vessel was seen running before the wind into Plymouth harbour, with all sails set. Her commander landed in haste, and eagerly sought the place where the English Lord-Admiral and his captains were standing. His name was Fleming; he was the master of a Scotch privateer; and he told the English officers that he had that morning seen the Spanish Armada off the Cornish coast. At this exciting information the captains began to hurry down to the water, and there was a shouting for the ships' boats; but Drake coolly checked his comrades, and insisted that the match should be played out. He said that there was plenty of time both to win the game and beat the Spaniards. The best and bravest match that ever was scored was resumed accordingly. Drake and his friends aimed their last bowls with the same steady calculating coolness with which they were about to point their guns. The winning cast was made; and then they went on board, and prepared for action, with their hearts as light and their nerves as firm as they had been on the Hoe Bowling Green.

"Meanwhile the messengers and signals had been despatched fast and far through England, to warn each town and village that the enemy had come at last. In every seaport there was instant making ready by land and by sea; in every shire and every city there was instant mustering of horse and man. But England's best defence then, as ever, was in her fleet; and after warping laboriously out of Plymouth harbour against the wind, the Lord-Admiral stood westward under easy sail, keeping an anxious look-out for the Armada, the approach of which was soon announced by Cornish fisher-boats, and signals from the Cornish cliffs."

Our limits forbid us from following our author in his description of the other battles; but we must not pass over his remarks upon the growth of the Russian power, which was a consequence of the memorable defeat of the Swedes at the battle of Pultowa:—

"With a population exceeding sixty millions, all implicitly obeying the impulse of a single ruling mind; with a territorial area of six millions and a half of square miles; with a standing army

eight hundred thousand strong; with powerful fleets on the Baltic and Black Seas; with a skilful host of diplomatic agents planted in every court, and among every tribe; with the confidence which unexpected success creates, and the sagacity which long experience fosters, Russia now grasps, with an armed right hand, the tangled thread of European politics, and issues her mandates as the arbitress of the movements of the age. Yet a century and a half have hardly elapsed since she was first recognised as a member of the drama of modern European history,—previous to the battle of Pultowa, Russia played no part. Charles V. and his great rival, our Elizabeth and her adversary Philip of Spain, the Guises, Sully, Richelieu, Cromwell, De Witt, William of Orange, and the other leading spirits of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, thought no more about the Muscovite Czar, than we now think about the King of Timbuctoo. * * *

"But though Russia remained thus long unheeded amid her snows, there was a northern power, the influence of which was acknowledged in the principal European quarrels, and whose good-will was sedulously courted by many of the boldest chiefs and ablest councillors of the leading States. This was Sweden; Sweden, on whose ruins Russia has risen; but whose ascendancy over her semi-barbarous neighbour was complete, until the fatal battle that now forms our subject."

Mr. Creasy does not confine himself to a mere narrative of the battles; and we cannot conclude our notice of these interesting volumes without again recommending them to such of our readers as may wish to obtain a comprehensive survey of some of the most important occurrences in the history of the world.

Historical Sketch of Logic, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Robert Blakey. Baillière.

LOGIC seems to be one of those revivals of mediaeval pursuits which characterize the present age. That it should be so is not surprising. The human mind is too fond of certainty—or what it takes to be certainty—ever willingly to let the study die. Yet, according to Mr. Blakey, its history is a gloomy one:—

"It may be confidently asserted," he observes in his Introduction, "that there is no department of human speculation and inquiry in which so many contradictory opinions are entertained as in the science or art of logic. For the last five-and-twenty centuries, system has followed system in rapid succession; and one generation of logicians after another has been chiefly occupied in refuting or modifying the principles, and correcting the misstatements of their predecessors."

And again, among many other remarks to the same purpose:—

"The general doctrines which form a part of every formal system of logic—such as definition, analysis, method, and the like,—are all grounded on mere rules of expediency; and are, in short, plastic and flexible adaptations of the judgment to some leading, though ill-defined, conception of the mind or understanding. They have, in fact, no scientific basis whatever. No writer on logic, from the earliest times to the present day, has ever succeeded in framing a rule on the definition of things and terms, through which, to use a common phrase, one might not drive a coach and six."

Alas, poor human nature! groping in vain for five-and-twenty centuries after some means of becoming more rational. Nor, if we trust Mr. Blakey, is our prospect better than our retrospect:—

"If mankind," says he, "could be brought to think unanimously on all the fundamental principles of theology, morals, and politics, there would be then some chance likewise for logical unanimity;

but, as this is not likely to happen, there must always be great differences of opinion on the principles which should constitute a science of argumentation."

But would not a "logical unanimity," which should be attained after all this was done, come rather too late? It seems to us that there would then be no need of logic at all; for its only use, we take it, is to make men think alike, if possible, on such subjects. Nor do we deem this a true account of the matter. For if this could ever happen, logic would be no longer a means to knowledge and wisdom, but absolute wisdom itself; a realization, in fact, of Bacon's magnificent idea of a universal science.

We scarcely remember to have read from the pen of any professor so severe an attack upon his own science as this Introduction of Mr. Blakey's. It almost amounts to being *fel de se*. Yet we think that, in justice to logic, some distinction might have been drawn. As a mere formal art, it has undergone but little alteration since the days of Aristotle. As such, its professors tell us that it may even make some pretensions to certainty; and that it can at least teach us whether our arguments be conclusive, if not whether our conclusions be sound. This, to be sure, is not much, but it is, at all events, something. It is, however, as a science that Mr. Blakey views it; that is, as embracing many of the same topics as psychology, or mental philosophy, and partaking consequently of the uncertainty which accompanies that study. We do not object to Mr. Blakey's having made this view of it the subject of his history. It gives his work a wider and more entertaining range than if he had confined it to mere dialectics; though, as the boundaries between what may be called philosophical logic and psychology are hard to be determined, his book has sometimes more the air of a history of mental science than of logic, properly so called.

Mr. Blakey's sketch of the state of the science among the ancients is correct so far as it extends, yet deficient in some particulars. We must especially note the meagre and unsatisfactory account of Aristotle's system. As the founder of logic, the Stagirite should have occupied a larger space in a history of the science, and it should have been shown exactly in what state he left it. Mr. Blakey gives indeed some account of his system as regards the categories, predicables, syllogisms, and sophisms; but we find no notice of his doctrines respecting propositions and their conversion, the invention of a middle term, the nature of demonstration and proof, first principles and causes.

In his fourth chapter, Mr. Blakey proposes to estimate the influence of Christianity on logical science; a vast and intricate subject, on which he has, perhaps, wisely confined himself to a few general heads. The chief effects on reasoning which he assigns to it are,—the love of truth which it inspires and inculcates; the authority it has exercised over men's minds as well through the force of public opinion, as by means of positive and penal laws; and lastly, through the style and manner of the sacred writings.

With regard to the first of these influences Mr. Blakey observes:—

"Christian doctrine has not only invariably represented truth, and an earnest and sincere pursuit of it, as objects possessing of themselves great innate beauty, but it has hedged them round with a moral sacredness of inestimable value. We are

not allowed to trifle with truth on any serious or important subject; nor do the principles of Christian ethics permit our playing the sophist, or following any line of argumentation which has no other object in view than to produce a quibbling and captious spirit, or to foster feelings of indifference as to the value and extension of truth generally. All careless, apathetic, and latitudinarian opinions and practices on this point are considered reprehensible, and are in direct hostility to the letter and spirit of the Christian scheme. What is foolish, as well as false, is prohibited and censured."

Nothing can be truer in the abstract than this passage. Properly understood and sincerely followed, such incontestably is the spirit of Christianity. But *corruptio optimi pessima*. The preceding remarks are not historically true. The schoolmen of the middle ages, who busied themselves with theological questions, wove as subtle nets of sophistry as ever did professed sophist of Greece. Yet on this subject Mr. Blakey expresses more praise than condemnation; and seems warmly to approve the scholastic philosophy, even in its relations to divinity. Thus he says:—

"Though treating of all things and subjects that can come under the observation of thinking creatures, yet there is one conspicuous feature in the scholastic literature, namely, its logical or dialectic character. Viewed as a whole, it was essentially one grand and magnificent *organon* for the discovery and dissemination of truth. This was its prominent as well as ostensible object in all its phases and vicissitudes. It aimed to give a reason for every thing, from Deity itself to the most insignificant material object. It was constantly in search of some splendid and infallible logical method, which should conduct the understandings of men to a full and perfect knowledge of the truth."

And again:—

"Though morals, politics, social and mental philosophy, were severally embraced in the scholastic disputations, yet the theological element greatly predominated over all these topics. The logic of the schools had a strong and direct religious bearing or purpose. It was illustrated and enforced by constant appeals to theological doctrines. It was an instrument to strengthen the powerful hand of the Papacy, which was every way present; working with incredible industry by its missionaries, its rules, its decrees, and its institutions, to gain the ascendancy over the heathen element around it, and to place its authority upon a solid basis. The grand idea of the schoolmen was, in one word, to rear an entire and perfect temple of human knowledge, and to make the logic of theology its basis."

"The idea on which the logic of the schoolmen rested was unquestionably an idea of *theological unity*. To them the entire world seemed to rest upon it. The grand object of the Bible was to teach truth. Without it, the declarations it contained were worthless, and man the most forlorn and desolate of creatures."

We know that it has lately become the fashion, in accordance with our mediaeval tastes, to laud the schoolmen extravagantly; though it would be difficult to point out any really useful thing they ever did, or even any literary work of theirs which will remain a classic for all ages. The philosophers of the fifteenth century, Valla, Reuchlin, Vives, Erasmus, who lived within the sphere of their influence, and had better opportunities of estimating their worth, differed with Mr. Blakey as to their dialectics being "a grand and magnificent *organon* for the discovery and dissemination of truth." Let us hear Erasmus, as quoted by Mr. Blakey himself. He is contemplating the conversion of the Turks to Christianity:—

"Shall we, then, he exclaims, put into their hands an Occam, a Durandus, a Scotus, a Gabriel,

or an Alvarus? What will they think of us—for after all they are rational creatures—when they hear of our intricate and perplexed subtleties concerning instants, formalities, quantities, and relations? What when they observe our quibbling professors, so little of a mind that they dispute together till they turn pale with fury, call names, spit in one another's faces, and even come to blows? What when they behold the Jacobins fighting for their Thomas, the Minorites for their most refined and seraphic doctors, and the Nominalists and Realists each defending their own jargon, and attacking that of their adversaries? * * * 'One of the chief reasons,' says Vives, speaking of the scholastic logic, 'why questions of this kind are thought profound and ingenious is, that they are not fully comprehended, for it is no uncommon thing for men to applaud what they do not understand.'"

Lastly came Luther to give the scholastics their *coup de grace*. He who overthrew the pope, and hurled the inkstand at the devil himself, was not to be quelled by a few logicians:—

"What does it contribute, he asks, towards the knowledge of things to be perpetually trifling and cavilling, in language conceived and prescribed by Aristotle, concerning matter, form, motion, and time? * * * I am persuaded that neither Thomas, nor all the Thomists together, ever understood a single chapter of Aristotle. * * * The schoolmen, let them go to — * * * The pagan Aristotle was held in such honour that whoever had disputed his authority would have been condemned at Cologne as a rank heretic; but that he was so little understood that a monk, preaching on the passion, favoured his hearers with a two hours' discussion of the question, whether quality were really distinct from substance—stating, as an instance, 'I could pass my head through that hole, *but not the size of my head*.'"

In the following passage, Luther states more formally his objections to Logic:—

"You ask how far I think dialectic is useful to theology? Verily I do not see how it can be better than poison to a true divine. Grant that it may be useful as a sport or exercise for youthful minds; still, in sacred letters, where simple faith and divine illumination are to be awaited, the whole matter of the syllogism is to be left below, even as Abraham, when about to sacrifice, left the youth with the asses. And this John Reuchlin, in the second book of his 'Cabbala,' sufficiently confirms. For if any dialectic be necessary, that given by nature is enough, by which a man is led to compare one belief with another, and so to arrive at the truth. I have not unfrequently engaged in discussions with my friends as to the profit to be gained from this so sedulous study of philosophy and dialectic; and truly with one consent we have marvelled at, yea, bewailed over the calamity of minds finding in these studies no help, but rather a whole flood of hinderance."

On the whole we may conclude from the history of Logic, that the greatest part it ever played in the world was in the hands of the schoolmen; and that instead of being an *organon* for the dissemination of truth, it was an instrument for rivetting the chains of error. Let this, especially under present circumstances, be a finger-post to us in our mediaeval pursuits.

The decline of the Aristotelian system led Ramus to build up another, which for a time had considerable success. But the wound was too deep to be thus plastered over. It was not a new method of logic, but a new method of thinking that was wanting; and this was supplied by Bacon. Its beneficial effects on all branches of knowledge and science are visible to us every day. There is, indeed, one exception, and that concerns Mr. Blakey's history. Mental philosophy can hardly be

said to repose on a more certain basis than it did in the days of Aristotle.

Mr. Blakey's sketch of the principal modern systems of psychology and logic, though slight, is comprehensive, embracing not only those of Europe and America, but of the Jews, Arabians, and Hindoos. We might, perhaps, complain of the omission of some authors, who, though not strictly logical writers, have for their influence on thought as much, or more, right to a place in Mr. Blakey's book than many that we find there; Spinoza, for instance, whose speculations have had so much influence in Germany.

The following account of the Hindoo syllogism may possibly be new to some of our readers:—

"The regular and complete argument is the syllogism, which is composed of *five* members;—the proposition, the reason, the example, the application, and the conclusion.

"This is the form of the Hindoo syllogism:—
1. The mountain is burning ; 2. For it smokes ;
3. That which smokes burns, as the kitchen fire ;
4. Accordingly the mountain smokes ; 5. Therefore it burns. * * *

"In comparing the European syllogism with the Hindoo logic, it has been observed that the three last propositions correspond exactly to our syllogism, with this single difference—that the first or major term contains invariably *an example*. Under this designation the logicians of India comprehend either a sensible object, or some particular point admitted, or supposed to be admitted, by those to whom the argument is submitted, and which in this relation becomes a positive fact. By means of the example, as an integrant part of the syllogism, and inherent in the major premiss, the general proposition is not presented, except as realized in a positive fact, and thus abstraction assumes a body and form."

On the whole, Mr. Blakey's work presents a sufficiently accurate skeleton map of the various logical systems. He is happier when detailing the opinions of others than when developing his own, and the historical portion of his work is consequently the best; though this is often a cento from Grote, Hallam, Sir Wm. Hamilton, &c. He seems to have formed no very steady notion of the subject he professes. His work is written on the principle of its being a science; and at page 455 he finds fault with Archbishop Whately for representing the general opinion to be that it is an art. Yet, at page 477, he passes a glowing eulogium on Mr. Chrétien's 'Essay on Logical Method,' whose opinion on the subject appears to be, that "logic is no part of philosophy, or, in other words, it is not a science." And, if we rightly understand some passages, Mr. Blakey seems in favour of establishing some sort of inquisitorial power over philosophical speculations.

Mr. Blakey's style has not that correctness and precision so essential to a philosophical, and above all to a logical, writer. The confusion of thought is sometimes absolutely ludicrous. Speaking of the effects of the invention of printing, he observes:—

"Hence logical *inquirers* became better known, as well as more widely circulated; and they travelled with more rapidity and accuracy from one country to another than they had formerly done from one professorial chair to another."

Surely this would apply to railroads better than printing.

NEW NOVELS.

ALTHOUGH fiction is confessedly the department of literature in which women most excel, and although some of the very best novels

have been written by women, it is nevertheless within the limits of probability that a woman shall produce three volumes such as, on the whole, will not greatly raise the standard of our literature, nor immensely amuse the 'gentle reader.' We have three novels before us, all by ladies, and two of them go far to establish the position just laid down; but they will doubtless be read, perhaps admired, since—

"Ainsi qu'en sots auteurs,
Notre siècle est fertile en sots admirateurs,"

and Boileau himself would acknowledge it were he to glance over the works that are praised. It is ungallant not to admire what feminine genius has produced; but *que voulez-vous?* critics are so remorseless, and 'genius is of no sex!' Lady Ponsonby, Miss Smith, and Miss Jewry, are the three ladies whom we have to summon before our judicial bench to answer severally for 'Clare Abbey,' 'Castle Deloraine,' and 'The Cup and the Lip.' We shall be as tender as the gallantest of judges holding in his hand the scales and sword.

In *Clare Abbey* Lady Ponsonby has told us a story of modern life, the object of which is somewhat puzzling. In boyish days we remember sitting down to a sheet of foolscap, and having written the word *STANZAS* with a most emphatic flourish, began to ruminant upon *what* we should write about, our only distinct purpose being 'to write some verses.' Did Lady Ponsonby, in like manner, sit down 'to write a novel,' trusting to fate or inspiration for a story? Upon no other hypothesis can we explain 'Clare Abbey,' since there is no character, no sketches of life, no 'moral,' and the story, such as it is, has been told in a hundred shapes every season. All the elements of *l'art de conter* are wanting, with the single exception of an unpretending style. Indeed, the writing is the best part of the book. It is easy, idiomatic, sometimes eloquent. A vein of melancholy tenderness runs through it; and on the whole you feel a respect and a liking for the authoress, though you cannot get up any interest in her book. Perhaps the very juvenile reader may be induced to believe in Ernest de Grey—share his passion for Camilla St. Maur—become duly excited by Frank Hargrave, that wild mystery—consider Miss Vincent to be a good sketch of the vulgar daughter of a merchant—and finally, feel relieved when Camilla ceases to love the selfish Frank Hargrave, and bestows her hand upon the constant Ernest de Grey. There was a time when we should have followed this story with faith; but we speak of a remote period, and cannot believe that any adult mind will render up its sympathies to so feeble an invention as the course of Ernest de Grey's true love.

Maria Priscilla Smith appears to have a more definite purpose in *Castle Deloraine*. If 'Clare Abbey' is a gentle, unpretending story, written one knows not why, 'Castle Deloraine' was evidently written with a view of enlightening the world. Miss Smith 'had a thing to say.' She had many things to say. She had her 'views of life,' and her 'sketches of society,' with no end of eloquence, and passion, and brave words. It is Miss Smith's opinion that, 'as it is the distinguishing trait of true genius to be in advance of the age, so is the time not fully come when the writings of Eugene Sue, the advocate of liberty and the enemy of priestcraft, will meet with appreciation from the world.' We have heard strange stories of 'neglected genius,' but this is the first time that Sue has been

cited as an example of *neglect!* Miss Smith has written her novel upon the principle laid down by Bayes in the *Rehearsal*—viz., that the plot is only to bring in the 'good things,' and accordingly her lovers talk Art and Criticism in a style which borders upon parody, and which is certainly ludicrous when substituted for the conversation of young lovers. This is the more to be regretted because Miss Smith is really not a commonplace person; she has ideas of her own, and can express them with precision and vigour; but she has made a serious mistake in choosing such a vehicle. The novel is so flexible in its form that a skilful writer can manage to introduce almost anything into it, but the skilful writer takes care that what he introduces shall not have the air of being dragged in.

The story is at once old, unnatural, and poorly treated. Captain Thornton, the hero, is nothing less than a handsome scoundrel. His father is deep in debt, and to rescue him from difficulties, this Captain Thornton actually abandons the girl he loves—the girl he has secretly married—takes advantage of a subterfuge about the marriage not being legal, and marries a rich heiress! His first wife hears of it, rushes to him to have an explanation, and having heard the whole truth from his lips, throws herself over Waterloo Bridge! The second wife has been an involuntary listener, and, of course, quits her scoundrel husband, who becomes very penitent, turns socialist, and goes to America with a 'mission,' and there dies. There is something shocking in the main incident. We do not doubt that there are many men who would have acted like Thornton, who would gladly have availed themselves of the subterfuge to throw off the poor wife and take a rich one; but we have very, very strong objections to the way in which the authoress has presented this. She has not made it look *real*; she has even hampered herself with an extra difficulty, by making Thornton really *love* the girl he abandons, (had he been tired of her, his conduct would have been more intelligible;) but above all, she has made him her hero; she claims our sympathy for him, and seems to regard his villainy as if it were an inevitable act forced upon him. Had her object been to portray a thoroughly diabolically selfish man, she could not have better succeeded. The rare art of drawing character Miss Smith has not attained.

Miss Laura Jewry has, in *The Cup and the Lip*, vindicated the claim of her sex to excellence in fiction. There is unflagging interest in the story, or rather stories, for the episodes of several lives are here narrated. There is skill in the dramatic presentation and evolution of character; and the conduct of each separate portion exhibits a practised hand. Her good people are pleasant and lovable; her bad people are not without their human touches. Aunt Katie is a charming creature, and so is Flossy, and so is Dolores.

SUMMARY.

Official Catalogues of the Great Exhibition. Spicer Brothers, and W. Clowes and Sons.

Now that we have so many foreigners and country visitors in London, it may be well to direct attention to the newly published Exhibition Catalogues. First we have a *Corrected and Improved Edition of the Shilling Catalogue*. Owing to the unsettled arrangement of the articles when the first edition was published, and the numerous arrivals since that period, a revision was much needed. This desideratum is now supplied in 640 closely-printed columns, containing simply the name of the ex-

hibitors, with the titles of the articles exhibited. For those who wish for a popular explanation of the articles, a series of sixpenny *Hand-books* to particular departments is in course of preparation by Professor Hunt. Six of these are now published, and are of great utility and value. Then separate Catalogues are preparing of the foreign departments. The *Catalogue of the Austrian Section* now published is contained in about three hundred closely-printed columns. The *German Edition of the Shilling Catalogue* is also published, and sold at half-a-crown; and lastly, a Second Part has been issued of the *Official Descriptive and Illustrative Catalogue*. This comprises Classes V. to X., Machinery, and contains a large number of very excellent wood engravings.

Fly-Fishing in Salt and Fresh Water. Van Voorst. THE value of this book consists in the information which it contains respecting fly-fishing in the sea. For as regards angling in fresh-water with flies, and every other species of lure, natural and artificial, we apprehend that the numerous publications treating of such matters have left little or nothing to be said. The author states that he has derived such extraordinary good sport from sea fly-fishing, that he hopes the account which he has given of it will be novel to his readers; and we must say that his success somewhat astonishes us. Off the coast of Connemara, he relates that he has frequently taken seven pollacks with as many flies at the same time, and that some of these weighed as much as nine pounds. One day he caught 194 with the fly, and the man who accompanied him in the boat captured sixty-eight. To those anglers who can cast off their town coats and town habits, and, turning their backs upon London, say, 'We will return when we see good,' we recommend this volume. They will read of many waters, salt and fresh, where abundant sport may be had, and their enjoyment will not be the less knowing that they will run no risk of being interrupted by vigilant keepers.

The Royal Preacher: Lectures on Ecclesiastes. By James Hamilton, D.D. Nisbets.

WE lately referred to the extraordinary popularity of some of Dr. Hamilton's writings; and the present volume, although its larger size may prevent its being scattered by so many tens of thousands, will add to the author's fame. Every page sparkles with poetic fancy, and the whole is of the style iridescent. We feel sometimes a sense of incongruity, being accustomed to see subjects so solemn set forth in style more severe. But it is evident that the ornaments here are not artificial, nor the manner assumed. The language is the natural flow of the author's poetic genius. The book before us contains a selection of twenty-one sermons from a larger series of discourses on the Book of Ecclesiastes, preached at the Scotch Church in Regent-square. To the illustration of the sacred text the author brings resources of criticism and history, of science and literature, which few theological writers possess. The first few lines of the first Lecture, introductory to the account of Solomon's reign, will suffice to show the poetic language of the book. "There is no season of the year so exquisite as the first full burst of summer; when east winds lose their venom, and the firmament its April fickleness; when the trees have unreefed their foliage, and under them the turf is tender; when before going to sleep the blackbird wakes the nightingale, and night itself is only a softer day; when the dog-star has not withered a single flower, nor the mower's scythe touched one; but all is youth and freshness, novelty and hope—as if our very earth had become a bud, of which only another Eden could be the blossom—as if, with her green canvas spread, our island were an argosie, floating over seas of calm to some bright Sabbath haven on the shores of immortality. With the Hebrew commonwealth, it was the month of June. Over all the Holy Land there rested a blissful serenity—the calm which follows when successful war is crowned with conquest—a calm which was only stirred by the proud joy of possession, and then hallowed and intensified again by the sense of Jehovah's favour. And amidst this

calm the monarch was enshrined, at once its source and symbol." Such is the ordinary diction of the book, and they who are accustomed to associate the idea of sermon-writing with a dry professional phraseology, will here find the fancy pleased without any sacrifice of the solid truths of theology. How far this style of preaching can be profitable to those regularly hearing it, we have great doubts, for, as Robert Hall said, "a man cannot feed on flowers," but for occasional reading, Dr. Hamilton's discourses are at once edifying and delightful. There occur, however, frequent blots in the composition, strained metaphors, and ludicrous similes and expressions, which, in the absence of sufficient sobriety of judgment on the author's part, the revision of some judicious friend might have pointed out, and prevented from being published. We have seldom known so much genius united with so little taste, and without these two being somewhat better proportioned, a high and lasting literary reputation cannot be expected.

Home is Home. A Domestic Tale. Pickering. THERE is little in this tale to call for high praise, but we would require to be in a very churlish mood to pass upon it much censure. The story is interesting, and the style pleasing. The author sees things perhaps too much *en couleur de rose* for this sombre world, and brings into her scenes too many happy coincidences and surprising turns of good fortune. But this was somewhat necessary from the brevity of the tale, where, within the compass of a single volume, a family is brought back to comfort and prosperity from the depth of trouble in which the opening chapters describe them. Most of the characters are well drawn and ably sustained, especially the rough kind old Mr. Crosby, Kate Sinclair, the heroine of the tale, and the Irish servant Honor, with Rory, her lover. There is not much originality either in the characters or the scenes, and those who are well versed in works of fiction will find in this domestic tale little to excite or interest them. But even with regard to originality, let us remember that successive generations of readers are perpetually coming forward, and to them things are new which to us have lost the charm of novelty. Of the writers of novels and tales, not one in a hundred can claim inventive genius, in the absence of which, those authors merit most praise, who can in skilful story and pleasing style, such as are exhibited in this tale, convey to the rising race lessons of kindness and generosity, of piety and virtue.

The West of England and the Exhibition, 1851.

By H. B. Hall. Longmans.

We are told that there was once upon a time a family of owlets who fancied themselves eagles. Mr. Hall's readers will be convinced that this breed is not extinct. For, with high-sounding promises, his work contrives to combine the most heterogeneous defects, being at once vapid and vague, hasty, heavy, and commonplace. Yet the tract of our island which is treated of affords peculiar advantages to the pen and pencil tourist, being remarkable for its sylvan beauties, picturesque hamlets, and quaint folk-lore. A man who undertakes to write on his own country should have a genuine relish for nature. As the representative of the Exhibition of Industry in the West of England, Mr. Hall must have had many opportunities of gathering interesting matter for his publication. Of these, however, he does not appear to have availed himself, for his book is filled with the merest gossip, interspersed with stories which would do little credit to the columns of a provincial newspaper.

Io Anche! Poems chiefly Lyrical. By Thomas

Smibert. Edinburgh: James Hogg.

We are greatly amused with the garrulity of the author of these poems,—the more so as he informs us (p. xix.) that "he has not yet attained to that age when the past becomes irremediable." Twenty pages are occupied by a poetical dedication, and a prefatory treatise chiefly pertaining to personal matters, while in an appendix we are furnished with a catalogue of the author's prose works, which are scattered anonymously through various periodicals. The public are to know that Mr. Smibert is one of the most voluminous writers

of the day, indeed we doubt if any author on this side of the Channel can compete with him in celerity of composition. "Five hundred articles or essays were composed from the date of 1837 to the middle of 1842; and to the list may be added from forty to fifty biographies or biographical sketches." An edition of Paley's 'Natural Theology,' with notes, a half volume on Greek history, a five-act play called *The Conde's Wife*, a long and not inelaborate work on the "Clans of Scotland," newspaper articles innumerable; these were but the bye-work of this fertile pen. The contributions to *Chambers' Journal* are thus modestly referred to: "Three hundred and odd tales—almost as long as the 'Thousand and One' of Scheherazade—may not possess much merit or value, possibly; but they suited the purposes for which they were composed, and, doing so, they stimulated to no attempt to raise them above the required standard. Time, indeed, would scarcely have permitted this to be done. They formed but a part of the products of the same pen, during the same period." After a lament over the time lost in periodical writing, and a warning to all young writers to eschew these bye-paths of literature as barren of any lasting benefits, the author gives us to understand that in this collection of poems he aims at more enduring and profitable renown. A page and a half of the preface is devoted to the explanation of the title, 'Io Anche,' various interpretations of which are given; the author letting out at the end that he was thinking of Correggio's exclamation, on finding that he also was a painter as well as Michael Angelo, 'Io anche son pittore!' Mr. Smibert's poetry is, however, superior to what his prologues and explanations led us to anticipate. In general there is a tendency to diffuseness, but some of the songs and brief poems are spirited and elegant. Those in the Scottish dialect are nicely written, and full of patriotic feeling. We must find space for the following sonnet to Miss Helen Faucit, though there is not much to commend in it:—

ANTIGONE.

"Oft had I roamed in thought the land of Greece,
And seen its brave, and good, and fair of old,
But never did my actual eye behold
A semblance of the Lady of the Fleece,
Sublime Medea; nor of her whom peace
Declared an outcast from its happy fold
At birth, Antigone, too greatly bold;
Until a voice, whose tones may never cease
To sound in fancy's hearing—and form,
Whose graces haunt the gaze of memory—
Entranced of late held every sense of mine.
FAUCIT, that noble speech and port were thine!
Though less thyself didst thou appear to be,
Than some bright Phidian shape, with life grown warm."

There are about sixty translations from French poets, especially Lamartine and Béranger; some of the songs of the latter are rendered with much spirit.

Agabus; or, the Last of the Druids. By Esther Le Hardy. Pickering.

ABOUT four years ago, some remarkable Druidical remains were accidentally discovered by a market-gardener, at Mont Tubel, in Jersey. Although uncovered and attracting considerable notice at the time, we are not aware of any good description or satisfactory explanation of them having yet been given. This discovery suggested to the author the present historical poem, in which reference is made to the fact of Druidism finding its last refuge in the Channel Isles:

"And let it be our little island's pride,
That on its shores the last old Druid died.

In the notes various learned authorities are cited in confirmation of this statement, such as Coursin's 'Histoire des Peuples Bretons,' and the 'Histoire des Gaulois,' by Amédée Thierry. It was long before Christianity was established in Jersey, the ancient Augia, afterwards called Cæsaria. The earliest Church, that of St. Brelades, is said to date only from the twelfth century. While the scene is laid in the last days of Druidism, the human feelings common to all times and religions, are expressed in the present poem. In 'Agabus' the reader is made to admire the beauty of a good and devout old age. The other characters introduced are appropriate and well-sustained. The

verse is simple and flowing, chiefly in eights, but with occasional variations of the metre. The poem will doubtless be popular among Jerseymen, and we trust will find its way into the wider circle of British readers, deserving to do so on account of the pleasing union of poetical feeling with historical interest.

Marican: and other Poems. By Henry Inglis. Blackwoods.

THE scene of this poem is in South America, in the time of the Wars of Independence. The Araucanian Indians joined the Spaniards in their attempt to put down the Chilian revolt. To them royalist or republican was indifferent; but local and recent wrongs determined their hostility to the people of Chili. The interference of the gallant Cochrane, with his British volunteers, shortened the war, and due praise is given to that 'ocean king' by his admiring countryman. Marican, the hero of the book, was one of the chiefs of the Indians of Arauco, and his adventures, together with those of Cari-lemu, or Green Bush, his noble and loving wife, form the chief subjects of the poem. One or two brief extracts will show the metre and the style. There are eight cantos, in the fourth of which, entitled 'The Conference,' where the General San Martin and the Cacique meet, the following description is given:—

"Brave Marican—Arauco's guiding star,
Constant in love, invincible in war.
Slowly the chief advances, tread by tread,
The coal-black hair is folded round his head,
In circlets like a zone:
Calm courage shines within his bright, dark eye;
Grave wisdom sits upon his forehead high;
His bearing is of manly dignity;
Over his shoulder's thrown
Th' embroidered cloak—soft workmanship of love
In absent hours,
Such as Penelope wept o'er and wove
In Grecian bower.
A battle-axe he grasps in his right hand—
The Araucanian symbol of command."

Marican, taken prisoner at the last fatal battle near Santiago, is executed in the town, and the poem concludes with a wild lament sung by Cari-lemu over his grave, of which these are the two last stanzas:—

"Marican, my brave!
Which of Arauco's warriors round
Was like to thee?
First in the battle found,
The last to flee.
Bravest among the brave and free,
Thou shalt stir no more at the trumpet's sound,
From thy narrow bed in the rocky mound
Above the sea.

"Marican, brave and true!
Thy spirit hovers near
The bloody bier;
And it pleaseth thee to hear
The words I say.
But the ferrywoman chides at the delay,
In the canoe:
Marican, one moment stay,
I come to you."

The mention of the ferrywoman, the Charon of the Indians, being a female, reminds us to remark, that the notes contain interesting information as to Indian customs and history. Among the miscellaneous pieces, the only one worthy of notice is 'The Battle of the Jhelum,' which is a noble dirge on one of the disastrous scenes of the Sikh war, when the 24th Regiment, under the brave Penny-cuik, was almost wholly destroyed. In Marican, Mr. Inglis has shown himself an admirer and successful imitator of Sir Walter Scott's poetry. There are many fine passages, and a true poetic spirit pervades the book; but for popular success there is required greater skill in versification, and the choice of a subject more generally interesting than that of the present poem.

A Manual of Electro-Metallurgy, including the Applications of the Art to Manufacturing Processes. By James Napier, F.C.S. J. J. Griffin and Co.

MR. NAPIER having been for some time connected with the working of the electrotype processes, comes to the task of writing a book on the subject with the qualifications of one thoroughly conversant with the manipulatory details. We find, therefore, in this work, a great number of directions which

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are of the utmost value in the practice of electro-chemical deposit. The style in which the work is written is, however, loose and unsatisfactory. The author too frequently indulges in the technical abbreviations employed in the workshop, instead of writing in ordinarily intelligible English. With this drawback, the 'Manual' will be found to afford a larger amount of practical information than any other work published on the subject. We are pleased to find, in the History of the Art, that Mr. Spencer's claims are fully acknowledged, as being, at the same time with Jacobi, an independent discoverer of the practical applicability of electro-chemical decomposition.

CLASSICAL WORKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

C. Plinii Secundi Naturalis Historiae libri XXXVII. Recensuit Julius Sillig. Hamburg and Gotha.

THIS is one of the most valuable editions of a classical author which has appeared for a long time past. Scholars who have read Pliny in the ordinary editions cannot fail to recollect how often they have been unable to discover the meaning of the author, in consequence of the corrupt state of the text. Very great improvements were introduced into the text in the smaller edition of Pliny published by Sillig some years ago, but it still continued in a very unsatisfactory condition, and a fresh collation of manuscripts was absolutely necessary in order to place the text upon a firm basis. This has been done by Sillig in the most careful manner. He has also displayed great sagacity and critical acumen in the rejection and reception of readings; and the scholar who now has occasion to consult Pliny, will find the difficulties removed which used to render so many passages of this author unintelligible. The present volume contains only the first six books, but we hope the remaining volumes will follow speedily. The work is beautifully printed, and deserves in every respect the support of scholars in this country.

D. Junii Juvenalis Saturarum Libri V., cum Scholiis veteribus. Recensuit et emendavit Otto Jahn. Berlin.

THIS is likewise an important edition of Juvenal, though the text did not stand so much in need of correction as that of Pliny. As far as we have consulted it, M. Jahn appears to have made a judicious selection of readings; and it may be safely recommended as an improvement upon all previous editions of Juvenal. The present volume, however, does not contain an explanatory commentary, of which no other ancient writer, except Martial, stands so much in need; and till this appears, which is promised by M. Jahn, the classical student, who can read German, cannot do better than avail himself of the commentary affixed to Heinrich's edition of the poet.

T. Macci Plauti Comediae. Ex recensione Fr. Ritschelii. Bonn.

WE are glad to see that this edition of Plautus by Professor Ritschl of Bonn, continues to make rapid progress. The last part contains the *Menæchmi*, which is the sixth play already published.

Antiquarische Briefe. Herausgegeben von Friedrich von Raumer. Leipzig.

THIS volume contains twenty-seven letters on various subjects connected with Greek and Roman antiquity, written by Böckh, Loebell, Panofka, Von Raumer, and Ritter. Many of these letters are very interesting; we would direct particular attention to the remarks on Xenophon and Plato by Böckh and Raumer.

Peloponnesos, eine historisch-geographische Beschreibung der Halbinsel. By Ernst Curtius. Vol. I. Gotha.

THE geography of ancient Greece continues to be cultivated with great diligence and success by German scholars. The works of Ross, Forchhammer, and Ulrichs have thrown much new light upon the subject; but the present work of Professor Curtius is the most valuable contribution that has yet been made by German scholars to the geography of ancient Greece. The first volume,

which is all that has yet appeared, contains a general introduction to the geography and history of the Peloponnesus, and an account in detail of the districts of Achaia and Arcadia. It is illustrated by a general map of the Peloponnesus, by separate maps of Arcadia, of Achaia, and of the plain of Mantinea and Tegea, and by numerous plans of cities.

De Caroli Timothei Zumptii Vita et Studiis. Narratio Aug. Wilh. Zumptii. Berlin.

THE Latin Grammar of the late Professor Zumpt has made his name familiar to English scholars; and we have much pleasure in drawing attention to this well-written narrative of his life and literary labours by his nephew. Professor Zumpt was born at Berlin in 1792, and died in 1849. His editions of 'Curtius' and of Cicero's 'Verrine Orations,' were his most important works after his Latin Grammar.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Arnold's (Rev. T. K.) First Book of Thucydides, 5s. 6d. Bodenstedt's (F.) Morning Land, from the German, £1 1s. Berlin's Crystal Palace, reduced in price, 8vo, cloth, 5s. Bacon's Essays, by Dr. Spiers, 12mo, cloth, 3s. Campbell, Collins, and Gray's Poetical Works, cl., 2s. Conybeare's St. Paul, 4to, cloth, Vol. 1, £1 8s. — 4to, boards, Vol. 1, Part 2, 11s. Dud Dudley's Metallum Martis, 4cap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. Dalyell's Powers of Creator Displayed in the Creation, £4 4s. Freeman's (J. J.) Tour in South Africa, 12mo, cloth, 7s. Finlay's (G.) History of Greece, 8vo, cloth, 12s. Fly-Fishing in Salt and Fresh Water, 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. Gilbert's (R.) Treatise on the Aeroplectic Art, 2s. 6d. Guesses at Truth, first series, 6s., second series, 7s. Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter & House of Seven Gables, 2s. 6d. Holt's Genius of the French Language, 12mo, 3s. 6d. Hammer's French Lesson Book, 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. London Labour and Poor, 8vo, cloth, Vol. 1, 5s. 6d. Ladies' (The) Companion, 4to, boards, Vol. 3, 10s. Lamartine's Hist. of Restoration of Monarchy in France, 2s. Latham's Ethnology of the British Colonies, 12mo, cl., 5s. Macaulay's (T. B.) William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, swd., 1s. Notes and Queries, 4to, cloth, Vol. 3, 9s. 6d. Pharmacopœia of the United States of America, 16s. Ramsay's (A.) Works, 3 vols., 12mo, 10s. 6d. Spier's (Dr.) French School Dictionary, 12mo, bds., 7s. 6d. White's Restoration of All Things, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d. Weber's Outlines of Universal History, 8vo, cloth, 9s.

DR. LINGARD.

WE have this week to record the death of the above-named historian, at the advanced age of eighty-two, on Friday of last week, at Hornby, in Lancashire. The principal work of Dr. Lingard is his 'History of England from the first Invasion by the Romans to the Revolution in 1688.' Nobody ever denied that it displayed a vast amount of research; that he had been an acute and indefatigable investigator of the principal authorities, both printed and manuscript; that he had corrected some errors, and brought from obscurity into prominence some fresh facts. But it must also be confessed that it is not the production of a man of profound understanding, of comprehensive views, or of a lively imagination. His narrative is plain and perspicuous, but it is cold and even chilling; he has not the art to reproduce events in their living reality, and make them pass like pictures before the mind; he cannot re-invest the bones which have resisted the ravages of time with the perishable flesh that time has destroyed. No history equally able and weighty takes less hold upon the memory. If he had written a little later, he might have caught more of the spirit of our modern school, and not been quite so flat and frigid, so unimpassioned and undramatic. Neither would he have confined himself to a mere statement of political transactions. He would have attempted to trace events to their causes, to depict the manners and habits of a period, to show the predominant ideas and modes of life from age to age, to reveal the social condition of the sovereign, nobles, gentry, and common people, and the relation in which they stood to one another. These were points which formerly engaged very slender attention. Now we incur a risk of an opposite danger. A universal induction is raised on a hint or an expression, on an exceptional circumstance or an exaggerated satire, and having been told heretofore less than might have been discovered, we are taught at present more than ever occurred. Dr. Lingard's sins of commission are of a different kind.

He read history with the eyes of a Roman Catholic eager to vindicate his own sect, and wherever the Pope or Popery is in question, the impartial judge becomes on the instant an unscrupulous advocate. "An ecclesiastical historian," says Le Clerc, satirically, "ought to adhere inviolably to this maxim, that whatever can be favourable to heretics is false, and whatever can be said against them is true; while, on the other hand, all that does honour to the orthodox is unquestionable, and everything that can do them discredit is certainly a lie. He must suppress too with care, or at least extenuate, as far as possible, the errors and vices of those whom the orthodox are accustomed to respect, whether they know anything about them or no; and must exaggerate, on the contrary, the mistakes and faults of the heterodox to the utmost of his power. He must remember that any orthodox writer is a competent witness against a heretic, and is to be trusted implicitly on his word, while a heretic is never to be believed against the orthodox, and has honour enough done him in allowing him to speak against his own side, or in favour of our own." A more perfect description of Dr. Lingard's practice could not possibly be penned, and he never succeeded in rebutting the proofs which were given of it by Hallam, and by many others who have been forward to acknowledge his general fidelity. It is useless to attempt to impose on an inquiring age. The colours of truth are the only colours which stand.

ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF THE NAMES OF CERTAIN EGYPTIAN KINGS MENTIONED BY HERODOTUS.

MODERN writers seem to be in great uncertainty as to the termination of the names of three Egyptian kings mentioned by Herodotus, *Phero*, *Neco*, and *Setho*, and also that of *Sabaco* the Ethiopian, some making *Sigma*, others *Nu* the final letter of these names.

In Dr. Smith's 'Classical Dictionary,' the notices of the two last named monarchs are written by the editor, who adopts the *Nu*, and writes *Sethon*, *Σεθων*; *Sabacon*, *Σαβακων*. Those of the two former by Mr. Elder, who, apparently, has not decided between the claims of the *Nu* and the *Sigma*, and accordingly writes *Pheron* or *Pheros*, *Φερων*; *Neco* or *Necho*, *Νεκως*.

Now, *prima facie* it seems of little or no importance whether the names of these kings terminate in *Nu* or *Sigma*; but it becomes a question of interest when the supposed final *Nu* is brought forward among proofs that "the Egyptian language may claim an Asiatic—indeed, a Semitic origin."

This has been done in an article on 'Bunsen's Egypt,' which appeared in the 'Quarterly,' for June, 1846. In connecting the word *Pharaoh* with the Coptic words *errō*, a king, and *ra*, the sun, the reviewer says, "In Hebrew, Ra, the sun (with the article *Phe'ra*) is written *Rah*"; and in a note he adds, "The nasal which is found at the end of the Greek *Φαραων* *Φερων* (Herodotus ii. 111,) is a representative of the Hebrew final *ain*."

It is true that Josephus writes *Φαραων* in the nominative, but so far as Herodotus is concerned, I submit that when he writes *Φερων*, it is an accusative of a nominative *Φερων*. In Book ii. cap. 3, we find *Φερων* once, being an accusative; in cap. 137, *Σαβακων* once, an accusative; in cap. 141, *Σεθων* once, an accusative; in cap. 152, *Σαβακων* once, and *Νεκων* once, both being accusatives.

If we had only these names, we might be in doubt as to what the final letter of the nominative case really was; fortunately, however, in cap. 158, we have the nominative *Νεκως* twice, the genitive *Νεκω* once; and in cap. 159, the nominative *Νεκω* once. Following this analogy, I submit that as *Νεκως* is the nominative of *Νεκων*, so is *Σαβακων* of *Σαβακων*, *Σεθων* of *Σεθων*, and *Φερων* of *Φερων*; and that, in fact, the inflections of these nouns are exactly similar to those of *λεων*, *Μεντεων*, and the like.

X. Z.
This communication may be of interest to some of our classical readers. Our correspondent is quite right in stating that *Νεκως* is the form used by Herodotus in the nominative; but perhaps he goes too far in assuming that the nominatives of the other

names which he mentions ended in *g*. Diodorus (i. 65) at all events uses Σαβάκων, and not Σαβάκως, as the nominative. The question is not of much importance; and the supposition of the Quarterly reviewer seems to us very fanciful. It is well known that the Greeks were very careless in the orthography of the proper names of other nations; and it would be very unsafe to draw any conclusion from their writing a foreign name either with a final *v* or a final *g*.

MISS HELEN FAUCIT'S PERFORMANCES.

In the present state of our Shakspearian stage, the performances of this accomplished lady at the Olympic Theatre demand especial attention. Her impersonation of *Rosalind* on Saturday last more than fulfilled the anticipations we expressed in noticing her *Juliet* of the preceding Wednesday. Miss Faucit is not solicitous only to embody the established tradition of a given part, she is a great original interpreter of Shakspeare, by virtue of that noble essential womanhood which those who have studied the poet's own pages most thoroughly recognise in her. As of her *Juliet*, so also may it be remarked of her *Rosalind*, how far removed it is from the level of dramatized romance. It enchains attention, kindles admiration, and flashes conviction, precisely because it is not the conventional *Rosalind* of the stage. She is not pert and riotous, 'with doublet and hose in her disposition,' but the true heroine of Shakspeare; not enjoying her male disguise from a love of displaying unfeminine graces, but prompted by her ready active intellect first to adopt it for the protection of her beloved sister-cousin and herself, and then using it as affording the best facility for ascertaining the point which engrosses all her solicitude,—whether the noble object of her affections loves her as truly in return.

It has been remarked in relation to the enamoured lines of *Phœbe* in this play, conveying so admirable a portrait of the disguised heroine, that "a pencil delicate as Shakspeare's own seems requisite to characterise that correspondent blending of the natural graces with the assumed character which appears in her language and deportment throughout her male personation." It is precisely this delicate and subtle painting, tender and brilliant, so beyond the power of any critical pen, that Miss Faucit's personation of *Rosalind* supplies. That exquisite element of the comic—the sportive springing from the sensitive—wit brightened and stimulated by feeling—which so gloriously pervades the Shakspearian drama, forms the special individuality of *Rosalind*. Consequently, this delightful essence of comedy finds, in combination with the grace, beauty, and dignity lavished on this great ideal character by its creator, the finest development that even the spirit of a Shakspeare was capable of giving it. Hence the fascination in the sprightliness of this heroine—when the spirit of life is breathed into it, as we saw it the other evening. No wonder that they who see Miss Faucit for the first time in this character, should fancy that one who so realizes the *Rosalind* should be great only in comedy. The converse holds equally: they who see her first in *Juliet*, find it impossible to conceive of her except as a tragic actress. They who have seen her in both, and who reflect upon their impressions, begin, even as in examining Shakspeare's own genius, to divine that deeper reason which alone, but conclusively, explains the superficial contradiction—the possession, by the poetic artist, of all the richer elements of our common nature. And they feel that to every student of Shakspeare, and of exalted womanhood, such a combination, rare at any time, is peculiarly precious in the present—wherein the languishing state of our Shakspearian stage presents so mortifying a contrast to the ever-growing solicitude for more perfect interpretations of the mighty prophet of humanity. Miss Faucit repeated the character of *Rosalind* last night to a crowded and delighted audience, and Mr. Henry Farren announced that her engagement was prolonged for six more performances.

PROFESSOR KINKEL'S LECTURES.

CONTINUING his history of the German drama, Professor Kinkel, in his eleventh lecture, treated of its three founders, Lessing, Goethe, and Schiller. All three resembled each other, inasmuch as they were neither heroes nor actors, and likewise because they distinguished themselves in other branches of literature. Their tendency was to universal science, and the theatre was to them no more than a medium for the expression of their ideas to the general public. Their pieces were without distinct national form or subject. In point of form, the Germans have been always under foreign influence, and as for subjects, the three writers in question chose them from the whole range of universal history, as they were most fitted to express their views.

The great merit of Lessing is that his pieces are all capable of representation. His *Minna von Barnholm* is, after all, the best comedy in the German language; and his *Fatima*, which followed it, would have been of a higher school than any of his productions, if his distractions had not prevented him from completing it. In 1767 he was called to Hamburg, where a theatre had been built by the citizens, and entrusted to the management of the actor Ackermann. Lessing was to be theatrical critic, and to his labours in this calling, which lasted but for a year, we owe the *Hamburgische Dramaturgie*, in which he so severely judged the French drama. His *Emilia Galetti* shows us the despotism of the small German courts, and *Nathan der Weise* is an instance of a philosophical idea artistically worked out. This latter piece is also remarkable for the introduction or revival of the English form of blank verse, which henceforth remained the metre for German tragedy. The levelling of the three religions, which is so important a point in the story, was severely censured by the Professor.

Goethe soon outstripped Lessing, who was able to delineate the more powerful workings of passion. He was not twenty-five years old when he had written *Götz*, the greater part of *Egmont*, the most dramatic scenes in *Faust*, *Clavigo*, *Stella*, and several smaller pieces. Nevertheless, Goethe was not a felicitous dramatist. He had studied human life, and observed every phase to a very advanced age. He was natural and full of fire; but in one quality he was deficient—he would not give his ideas that practical form which would adapt them to the narrow limits of the stage. His pieces were not thrown off at once, with the exception of *Clavigo*; and this, though only a work of the second rank, is the only one that is effective on the stage. Ten years elapsed between the commencement and the conclusion of *Egmont* and *Iphigenia*; the same was the case with *Tasso*, and *Faust* occupied sixty years. The attempts that have been made to produce *Faust* on the stage are absurd. *Faust* is not an actual man, but the mere foundation of a man (*Mensch an sich*), who, in science, pleasure, and in the moral law of action, goes beyond all bounds, who claims no benefit from his studies, and who ruins all his companions, but who, in spite of all his errors, preserves an inexhaustible desire to progress. The poet has also infused into *Faust* the whole of his own life, from his first love for the girl at Frankfurt, to his studies, in which he reconciled the romantic with the antique, and his residence at the Court of Weimar. By bringing such a *Faust* on the stage, you deprive him of his universality—which is his greatest quality—and put a mere individual in his place. Through all the characters he depicts, Goethe had only two types before him, which he repeated again and again. These are, the person of strong feeling and lofty purpose, and the person who is always clear-headed in the transactions of life. These appear in pairs in *Clavigo* and *Carlos*, *Tasso* and *Antonio*, *Egmont* and *Orange*, *Werther* and *Albert*. Hence, notwithstanding Goethe's high rank as a lyrical poet, he is no model for the dramatist, but rather contributed to the weakness of the German stage.

As a writer for the stage, the palm must be given to Schiller, whose chief endeavour was to show man in relation to the state. In his *Robbers*,

he shows that the condition of society is so bad that a man of noble views may be tempted to commit a crime for the purpose of working a change. In *Fisco*, and in *Cabal* and *Lore*, he threw so much light on things as they were, that for ten years he cast Goethe into the shade. His *Don Carlos* boldly set forth freedom as an idea proper to man in his relation with the state. Goethe, though he took a different view of things, could not help admiring Schiller, and a close intimacy arose between the two poets. Through this intimacy Schiller became more finished and subdued, and the circumstance that such an important field as the Weimar theatre was opened to his exertions was entirely owing to Goethe. In 1791, the two poets commenced their project of making the Weimar theatre a pattern for all Germany. A good company was collected; a *répertoire* was formed by translating the best works from all languages, and Schiller's plays were produced as soon as written. It was on this stage, which remained in a state of high perfection from 1791 to 1815, that Schiller's master-piece, the trilogy of *Wallenstein*, was produced. The moral influence of Schiller may be seen in the later poets, such as Körner, who wrote patriotic songs during the French invasion. He elevated woman, whom Goethe had only shown in a narrow sphere, to a companion of man in great and important actions, and punished her for her love when it interfered with her country's weal. However, Schiller is no longer effective on the stage. A new time brings with it new requisitions, and to meet them a new poet must arise.

The twelfth and last lecture was devoted to a consideration of the most modern condition of the drama in the principal countries of Europe. Professor Kinkel commenced by remarking, that towards the close of the last century, a tendency to return to the middle-ages had been manifest in the different arts. With Goethe this 'romantic' tendency, as it is called, was apparent in the *Götz von Berlichingen*, and the admiration for German architecture; but it was Herder who gave it the chief impulse, by laying down the principle that beauty was to be found in every nation, though under a peculiar form,—a principle still further carried by the brothers Schlegel, who asserted that every cultivated nation, when at the height of its culture, must necessarily produce a beautiful form in art, since art proceeded from the depths of the human mind. This great idea of romanticism was adopted by many German critics, but remained without fruit for the German stage. The Schlegel's had not creative power enough to reduce their principles to practice, and Tieck's dramatic writings were not successful. The best works of Schiller were indeed, according to Tieck, influenced by the romantic school; but its influence in opera is far more visible, especially in the person of Weber, who shows a constant predilection for fairy-life and supernatural influence.

However, if the romantic school was not productive as far as the German drama was concerned, it caused the introduction of many foreign works to the German stage. A. W. Schlegel accomplished masterly translations, and the actors Wolf and Devrient made a great impression in the plays of Calderon and Shakspeare. In fact, during the first twenty years of the present century, every form of the modern stage, admirably executed, might be witnessed in Germany. The war against the French seemed to keep up a national spirit which was favourable for the stage; but when this had ceased, and the princes had disappointed the people in their expectations, a general lukewarmness prevailed; and it is still remembered as a blot on the German character, that Goethe abandoned the direction of the Weimar stage, because, in spite of his objections, the Court insisted upon the introduction of a *live dog* in a melodrama.

As the stage now began to assume an exclusive character, and every work was prohibited that seemed directed against despotism, a dramatic literature arose, which was not intended for representation, and in which, therefore, the exigencies of the stage were not consulted. Grubh, whom Professor Kinkel thinks would have been the greatest historical tragedian after Shakspeare, if

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he could have adapted himself to the limits of a theatre, was ruined by his want of practical talent, and the 'irony' of another eminent poet, Count Platen, made no impression on the public. Authors of an inferior stamp began to write for the stage, and it was not till after the year 1830 that an attempt was made to oppose the absorbing taste for French plays and Italian operas. Something was done by Immermann's *Alexis* and *Hofer*; but the most successful modern pieces are Gutzhou's *Urich Aester*, and Mesenthal's *Deborah*, which are perfectly adapted to the stage, and perfectly accordant with the spirit of the age.

The modern stage of England shows a state of deep decline, which the Professor attributed partly to the creation of dramatic monopoly by the two patents granted in the reign of Charles II. After enumerating various evils connected with this monopoly, he stated his conviction that the large size of the patent theatres had an injurious effect upon histrionic art. Tieck, who was in London in 1817, and had seen John Kemble, remarked that the declamation of the actor was marred by a constant effort to be audible in a large space. Here Professor Kinkel observed that he had felt great pleasure in witnessing the recent performances of Mr. Macready at the Haymarket Theatre.

Many of the present English pieces are not without humour, and the smaller foibles of the people are exhibited, but there is no attempt to depict the great character of the nation. The ruling ideas, the national heroes, the miseries of certain classes, never appear on the stage, and the daily advertisements show the prevalence of a taste for foreign entertainments, such as French plays, and German and Italian music. The reason of this poverty in our dramatic literature was ascribed by the Professor to the want of that ideality in the poet, which enables him to lift the spectator above the more material realities of the present moment, and to show him the eternal and super-terrestrial. Real life with its defects chiefly occupied the English author, and as the proper field for this theme was the novel, the novel had in England reached a degree of importance to influence all Europe.

In France also there is a living drama, and a short residence in Paris will suffice to show how the heart and soul of the people are affected by the stage. Victor Hugo and Alexandre Dumas have looked deeply into the dark recesses of human nature, and have seen the diseases of life through the artificial veil of society. Still their historical tragedies had but few imitators. Since the year 1830 a species of drama has taken upon the stage, which is wrongly called melodrama, and which in reality sets the deepest miseries of social life in France. The sort of dramatic play which Lillo, Diderot, and Lessing mainly sought to establish in their day is now represented by these modern productions. They cannot be called excellent, for the poet is too much involved in the movements of his age, but when the age is purified it will certainly find on the stage an adequate representation. Not only enjoyment and morality, but political life were proper to the stage, but the last would not be found there till a great state should arise, endowed with strong national feeling and with the utmost freedom of opinion.

VARIETIES.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—Verdi's operas have always found favour at the hands of the musical director of this establishment; but during the present season the genius of young Italy has succumbed to the greater novelties of Auber, Alari, and Thalberg. *Ernani* was performed on Saturday for the first time. Being the opera in which Mdlle. Cruvelli was first introduced to us, it was well chosen to show the advance of the Germano-Italian *prima donna*; and the part of *Elvira*, as much as the style of the music, is precisely suited to the taste of the singer; dramatic to the verge of violence, but here and there, as in the well-known 'Ernani! Ernani involami,' affording opportunities for a more graceful flow of melody. Mdlle. Cruvelli entered into the feeling of the part with all her energies, and sang with more command and less

crudity than as we remembered her first performance to have had. The almost fierceness she throws into some parts seemed to us to be quite the intention of the composer, notwithstanding the tinge of exaggeration that pervaded the impersonation; for Verdi, like Victor Hugo, proceeds deliberately to afflict us with the most thrilling sensations. Mr. Sims Reeves sang the part of *Ernani*, which is also very well adapted to his style, and Coletti ably filled the part of the *King*. On Tuesday an opera by Auber, which has met with some success in Paris, called *Zerlina, ou, la Corbeille d'Oranges*, was performed for the first time. Alboni sings the principal part as the orange-woman, and this would be enough to make even less interesting music agreeable; indeed, it would seem to have been designed entirely to show off the voluble powers of voice for which this eminent singer is so celebrated. A brilliant finale is the vocal climax to which it all tends—an aria, full of the most elaborated and fantastic ornament, to the words 'Vittoria, oh estremo giubilo,' which Alboni executes with wonderful facility and captivating joyousness. A little sort of song-cry, 'Dolce frutta,' occurs repeatedly throughout the opera, and helps somewhat to relieve the general dulness of the music; and some duets, in which Mdlle. Nau, the original singer of the part of the *Princess* at the Academie, and well known to the English opera stage, takes the soprano part very effectively. We could perceive little to admire in the general music for the chorus and orchestra. The *morceaux* sparingly introduced for Alboni are the only relishable morsels, and are so out of keeping and so different from the rest of the music, that we could conjecture the greater part of the opera had belonged to another theme of a more serious character, and had lately received a few finishing master-touches of Auber's later and more genuine style; it has none of the spontaneity of a work written in two or three weeks, as report would have us think.

Royal Italian Opera.—M. Gounod's opera, *Sappho*, is announced as in rehearsal, and, if it be produced with all the beautiful scenic and costume effects for which this house possesses every requisite, in the artistic skill of Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, and spacious size of the stage, it will prove an interesting epilogue on classic days, even should we find the music, as our French critics did, savour something too much of the cathedral. The genius of Mozart remains triumphant in *Il Flauto Magico*; of all the operas produced at Covent Garden, this is, perhaps, the most attractive for its music.

Mdlle. Rachel takes her farewell on Tuesday next. At Willis's Rooms she has a *matinée dramatique*, when she will declaim selections from *Athalie*, *Virginie*, *Bajazet*, and *Phèdre*; and she will appear in the evening at the St. James's Theatre in *Les Horaces*.

Clara Norello.—This lady, who is well remembered for her singing of the chief soprano parts in the oratorios, and who retired some years ago when she became the wife of an Italian nobleman, has returned to the life of an *artiste*. Her first public performance was in the *Messiah*, at Exeter Hall, on Friday week, and she is engaged to sing in the *Elijah*. A residence in Italy seems to have confirmed Madame Clara Novello in her disposition to Italianize the airs of Handel with *bravura* ornaments, though the greatest of the Italian singers choose to unite simplicity with their refinement.

Rossini.—A Brussels journal asserts positively that Rossini has composed the greater part of a new opera, in five acts, to be called *Elena*, but that his intention is not to allow it to be represented until ten years after his death.

The Crystal Palace.—The amount awarded by Mr. Robert Stevenson to Messrs. Munday, in compensation for their loss of the original Exhibition contract, is 5120*l.*

Railways in Egypt.—It is stated in *The Times*, that the preliminaries for constructing a railway from Alexandria to Cairo, to which we called attention (*ante p. 93*), are so far settled on the part of His Highness the Pacha and Mr. Robert Stevenson, that arrangements are in progress to commence it forthwith.

The Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland is appointed to hold its annual meeting this year at Bristol, and meets on Tuesday next, Harford, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., and President of the Canynges Society, and the West of England Architectural Society. The three sections into Presidents, Henry Hallam, Esq., *History*; Lord Talbot de Malahide, *Antiquities*; and D. H. Markland, Esq., *Architecture*. At noon on the day indicated, Lord Talbot resigns the chair to his successor in the Guildhall; when the regalia and monuments of the ancient city of Bristol will be exhibited. Objects of interest will be visited *ad lib.*, and there is to be an evening conversazione at the Institution, Park-street. On Wednesday, the business commences in the places prepared for two of the sections; and in the afternoon, St. Mary Redcliffe Church will be inspected, under the guidance of Mr. George Godwin. In the evening the Section of Antiquities meets. On Thursday forenoon the work proceeds, and at two o'clock, the annual celebration of the Canynges Society unites all parties—first, in archaeology, and secondly, at a public dinner, with ladies, and Mr. Harford in the chair. The joint banquet will close with a conversazione. On Friday, an excursion to Wells, and a lecture on the Cathedral by Professor Willis, promises a great architectural treat. And on Saturday the day is devoted to sectional meetings and short excursions in the vicinity of Bristol. More extended excursions are being planned for Monday the 4th, and Tuesday concludes the programme, with the further reading of papers and the General Meeting at one o'clock. The Mayor and Corporation have cordially adopted the meeting, and afforded every facility and accommodation for the comfort of the visitors. The clergy have displayed equal readiness and attention; and everything seems to promise an interesting congress. There are many points easily accessible, and such as the antiquary of every kind must delight to examine. Among these are the Roman remains of Keynsham and Wellow, the Druidical vestiges at Stanton Drew, the Tumuli on the Mendip Hills, Carleon, Uley Camp, and abbeys and ancient castles of the highest ecclesiastical historical fame, associating with legendary lore, and illustrating the early annals of England. Blaise Castle, the seat of the President, with the grounds, will be open during the week. It commands wide and picturesque views, and brings the visitor acquainted with the Chapel of St. Blaise, the Camp of Henbury, and the celebrated Goram's Chair, with which St. Vincent combined his marvellous legend. The meeting is expected to be a very agreeable one, as several eminent persons have signified their intention of being present, and others have pledged themselves to send in communications.

Zoological Society.—The prosperous tide in the affairs of this Society has been taken at the flood in this eventful year, and cannot fail, with judicious management, to lead on to fortune. The number of visitors paying sixpence each to the Gardens on Monday last was 13,747, the largest throng that has ever entered in one day. The receipts at the Garden gate during the present month have averaged more than 1000*l.* a week. And at the Scientific Meeting of the Society on Tuesday last, it was announced by the Chairman that H.R.H. Prince Albert had accepted the office of President, vacant by the death of the Earl of Derby.

New Literary Pension.—It is with pleasure we record that Mrs. Jameson's name has been added to the pension list—we believe for 100*l.* a-year. As one who, by her very careful works in the cause of the beautiful and poetical arts, has done much to adorn female authorship, this recognition of Mrs. Jameson is especially welcome, as occurring in the reign of a female sovereign.—*Athenaeum*.

Mr. Silk Buckingham.—The *Globe* announces that this gentleman has at length succeeded in gaining an indemnification from the Government and East India Company, for his losses as an oriental journalist, in the shape of a pension of 400*l.* a-year. 'Better late than never.'

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1811	1000	33 19 2 ditto	231 17 8
1818	1000	34 16 10 ditto	114 18 10

Examples of Bonuses added to other Policies.

Policy No.	Date.	Sum Insured.	Bonuses added.	Total with additions, to be further increased.
521	1807	900	982 12 1	1882 12 1
1174	1810	1200	1160 5 6	2360 5 6
3392	1820	5000	3558 17 8	8558 17 8

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ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL
BANK OF LONDON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1851.

At an ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS, held at the BANKING-HOUSE, LOTHBURY, on
TUESDAY, the 22nd of JULY, 1851,

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BARNEWALL, Esq., Chairman.

WILLIAM BERESFORD, Esq., M.P., Deputy Chairman

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EDWARD OXFORD, Esq.
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Manager—Mr. ALFRED R. CUTBILL.

Solicitors—Messrs. AMORY, TRAVERS, and SMITH, and Messrs.
NORRIS and SONS,The Manager read the advertisement calling the meeting, and
afterwards the following

REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure of presenting to their co-pro-
prietors the eleventh annual statement of the affairs of the Bank.It will be seen by the annexed balance-sheet, that after making
full allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and paying the charges
and current expenses of the past year, the nett profits amount to
£15,551 13s.; out of these profits a dividend at the rate of 6 per
cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1850, has
been already paid, and the Directors have now to declare a divi-
dend, free from income-tax, for the half-year ending 30th June,
1851, at the same rate.After paying such dividend and deducting the rebate of interest
upon current bills, and also writing off £5 per cent. (£200) from
the item of £4000 annually charged to the Bank premises account,
there will remain a balance of £4191 3s. 6d. to be added to the
reserve fund, thereby increasing this fund to £28,062 17s. 11d.In compliance with the provisions of the deed of settlement, the
following Directors, viz.:—Charles Dickson Archibald, Esq.,
Thomas Barnewall, Esq., Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., Edward
Oxford, Esq., retire from office, but being eligible, offer them-
selves as candidates for re-election.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE, 30, 1851.

Dr.	
Capital subscribed	£761,800 0 0
Capital paid up	£152,300 0 0
Guarantee fund invested in Government Securities	23,571 14 2
Balance due to the customers of the Bank	764,341 14 3
Balance carried down after deducting bad and doubtful debts, and paying all charges and current expenses	15,551 13 0
	£956,325 1 8
Cr.	
Cash in hand, Government Securities, India Bonds, bills discounted, &c.	£952,325 1 8
Value of banking premises, fittings and furniture, at Lothbury and Henrietta Street	4,000 0 0
	£956,325 1 8

Dr.	
Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1850, already paid ..	£4,311 12 0
Dividend at ditto for the half-year ending 30th June, 1851	4,370 16 0
Amount written off Bank premises account	200 0 0
Rebate of interest on current bills carried to profit and loss New Account	2,278 1 6
Balance carried to the Guarantee Fund, making that fund £28,062 17 11	4,191 3 6
	£15,551 13 0

Cr.

Balance brought down

£15,551 13 0

The report and balance-sheet having been read, it was
Resolved unanimously, That the report and balance sheet just
read be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors.The Chairman, Thomas Barnewall, Esq., on the part of the Di-
rectors, declared a dividend on the paid-up capital of the company
at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, pay-
able on and after the 1st of August next.Resolved unanimously, That the following Directors—viz.,
Charles Dickson Archibald, Esq., Thomas Barnewall, Esq., Jon-
athan Hopkinson, Esq., and Edward Oxford, Esq., who go out
of office in pursuance of the deed of settlement, be re-elected Di-
rectors of the Company.Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the meeting be pre-
sented to the Directors for their attention to the management of
the affairs of the Bank during the past year.Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Proprietors be
presented to Mr. Alfred Richard Cutbill for his efficient services as
Manager.

(Signed) THOMAS BARNEWALL, Chairman.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the meeting be pre-
sented to Thomas Barnewall, Esq., for his able and courteous con-
duct in the chair this day.London: Printed by LOVELL REEVE, of No. 5, Henrietta Street,
Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex (at the office of
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Garden, aforesaid); and published by him at the office of Messrs.
REEVE and BENHAM, No. 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden,
—Saturday, July 26, 1851.